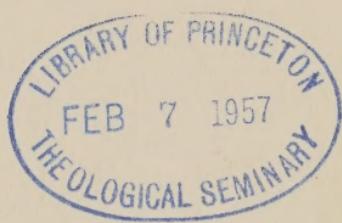


# HWA NAN COLLEGE

*The Woman's College of South China*

*by L. Ethel Wallace*





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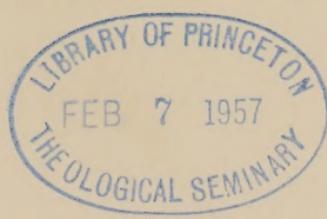
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HWA NAN COLLEGE

華南女子文理學院



Chinese Leaders Take Over Responsibility, 1928  
Front Row: *Dean Grace Wong, President Lucy Wang*  
Back Row: *Miss Wallace, Miss Trimble and Dr. Lewis*



# HWA NAN COLLEGE

## The Woman's College of South China

By  
L. Ethel Wallace



UNITED BOARD FOR CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN CHINA

150 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

1956

*Now Known As*

United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia

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## FOREWORD

**A**MONG the many aspects of the Christian missionary enterprise of the last seventy-five years one of the most important has been the effort to bring to the countries served the advantages of higher education along Western lines together with the bearing of a clear Christian witness therein. In no country have these developments been more conspicuous than in China, where educational enterprises, begun in the early nineteenth century, flowered in the twentieth in some thirteen colleges and universities under Protestant auspices and largely supported by contributions from Great Britain, Canada and the United States. Now that Communist confiscation has laid its heavy and destructive hand upon the colleges, we become aware of the significant span of Chinese national history which the life of the colleges covered and of the events within and without their walls which have affected their policies, their work, and their success.

Because there is now an interruption in their service — which we pray God may only be temporary — it has seemed the part of wisdom to record the history of each of these institutions that the fruits of their experience may be garnered while those who know their work intimately are able to put down the story. It can well be imagined that discerning minds serving other institutions in other lands may find here that which may contribute guidance and strength to their cause.

It is with this object in view that the United Board for Christian Colleges in China has authorized the series of monographs of which this is one. A great debt is owed to the writers of each one and to those who have assisted them.

Eric M. North

## THE AUTHOR

**M**ISS L. ETHEL WALLACE, Victoria University of Toronto, B.A., 1905; Teachers College, Columbia University, M.A., 1922; appointed by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church to Foochow, China, in 1906; appointed on the staff of the College Preparatory of the Woman's College of South China in 1908; in the Education Department of the Woman's College of South China — Hwa Nan, from 1914; Dean until 1927 when she resigned in favor of Chinese Leadership; at Hwa Nan till 1948.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

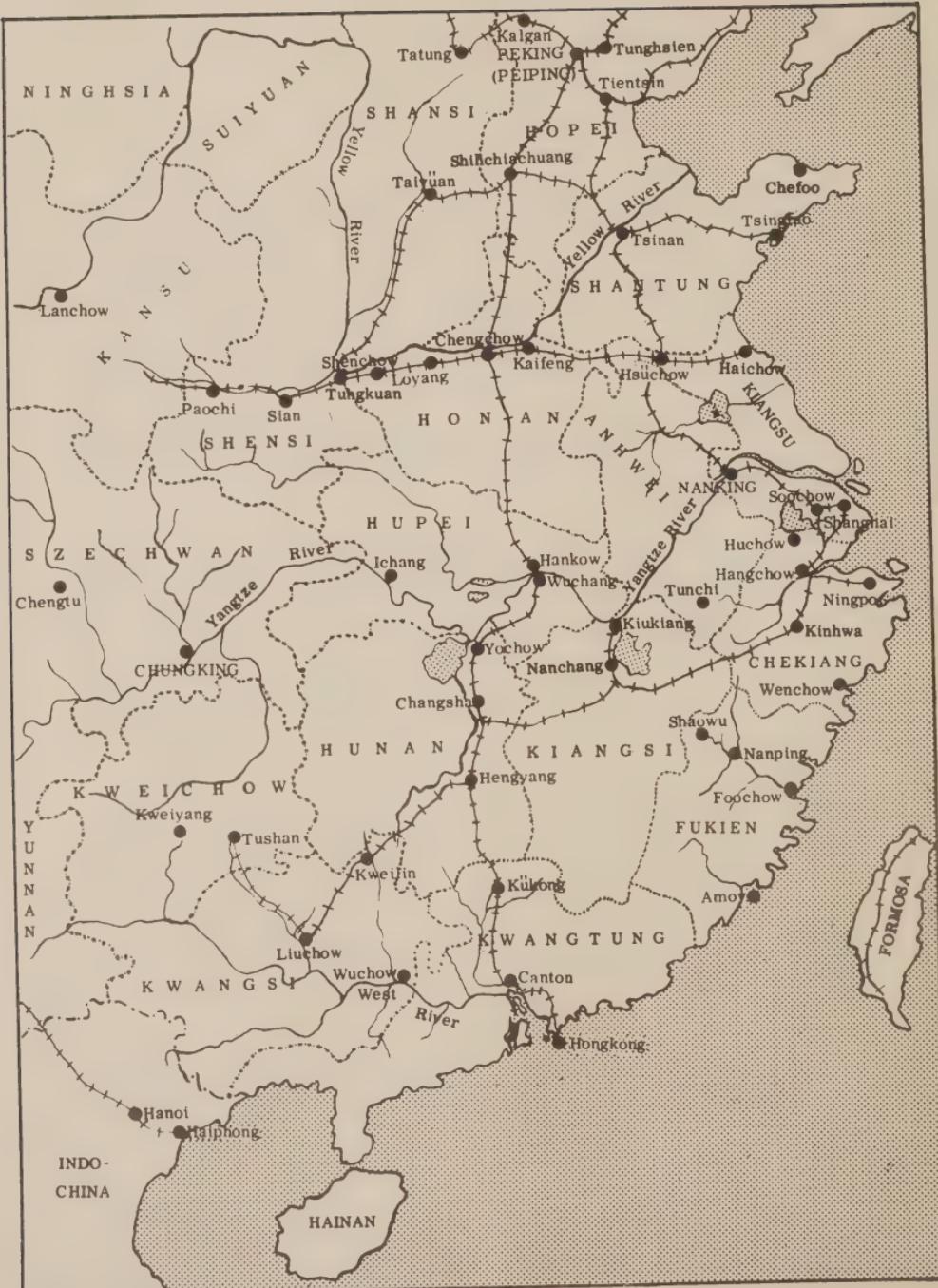
**G**RATEFUL acknowledgment is made to Rev. H. V. Lacy and Rev. E. Pearce Hayes of the Hwa Nan Board of Directors for the valuable criticism and constructive suggestions made after reading the manuscript; also to Mrs. Elsie Clark Krug who helped greatly in her criticism of the original manuscript; and to Miss Florence Plumb and Miss Eugenia Savage for similar help with the later copy; most especially sincere thanks to Dr. Idabelle Lewis Main whose sympathetic cooperation and gracious assistance have made possible the completion of this history.

During the entire period of the writing of this history the understanding cooperation and infinite patience of the editor, Mr. Charles H. Corbett have been deeply appreciated.

It is a matter of deep regret that communication with the college is impossible. Thus the complete list of those who have served on the Hwa Nan faculty through the decades cannot be secured. Such records as are on file at the headquarters of the Woman's Division of Christian Service, including those of the former Woman's Foreign Missionary Society do not have this information. Hence, this history lacks an essential factor. All those who have served on the staff, for a shorter or longer period have contributed a vital share in the development of this college and the growth of the womanhood of China.

A fuller version of this history in typescript is on file in the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church Library in New York.

L. Ethel Wallace



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# I

## THE EARLY DAYS

**N**OW that the opportunity of a college education for women is taken for granted, it is easy to forget that even in America the privilege was gained in the face of strong opposition from both men and women. It is not surprising, therefore, that in an ancient oriental country like China even the idea of an advanced education for women dawned very slowly. In fact it took decades of the most sacrificial labor in the great southern province of Fukien before the door was opened for the most ordinary, elementary education of girls.

Had it not been for the Foochow Girls' Boarding School (Uk Ing)<sup>1</sup> which started with primary education. It would have been impossible a half-century later to dream of a college for women. This school was founded in 1859 by the Misses Beulah and Sarah Woolston, working under the auspices of The Ladies China Missionary Society of Baltimore, an organization which in 1871 became affiliated with the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In the long list of women connected with this famous school there are three names which stand out most prominently for their many long years of devoted service—Miss Julia Bonabfield, Miss Florence Plumb and Miss May Hsü. This school not only sent out a host of graduates who rendered great service to the Church and to society, but it paved the way for establishing schools for girls in other centers.

Even in the 1880's the teachers in the Foochow Girls' Boarding School began to dream of a college for women. An outstanding member of this group was Miss Elizabeth Fisher, appointed to the school in 1884. One day she heard that the boys in the Anglo-Chinese College had manifested quite a superior attitude saying "Girls can't sing". "Oh can't they?" said Miss Fisher, and the very next day she began training the girls to sing. To the amazement of all, the girls sang "Come See the Place Where the Lord Lay", at the Easter morning service in the church.

Ere long Miss Fisher married Dr. William Brewster and went with him to a vast new field of service in the Hinghwa area. She retained her interest in the education of girls, however, as was shown some years later when she was asked to speak on Woman's Night of the Foochow Annual Conference. The audience had become weary with the speeches that preceded hers and some persons were nodding. When she was called on to give her address she said: "It is too late to give the speech I have prepared. Some of you are even falling asleep, so I'll drop a bomb. How much education shall we give our girls? If we have high schools for boys then we must have high schools for girls. If we have college education for boys then we must have college education for girls. If we have medical training for boys then we must have medical training for girls." Then she sat down. Her short address left an indelible impression.

In 1899 the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, realizing the opportunity for reaching the daughters of the literary and official classes through their desire to study English, decided to establish a special school, known as the Foochow Conference Seminary, and sent Miss Phoebe Parkinson to take

charge of this new venture. This Seminary met the special need for which it was established, but did not meet the need for a college. It was discontinued in 1906.

### THE IDEA CRYSTALIZES

**I**N MAY 1904 Miss Lydia Trimble, who had established a girls' boarding school in Lungtien, a city on the coast of Fukien, attended the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church held in Los Angeles. There she appealed to the officers of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society to found a college for women in South China. As a result the following action was taken:

Resolved, that we, the Reference Committee of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, do hereby authorize proceedings looking toward the establishing in Foochow of a College for Women.

Resolved, that a commission be hereby constituted, consisting of Misses Lydia A. Trimble and Phoebe Parkinson of Foochow Conference and Miss Minnie E. Wilson of Hinghwa Conference, whose duty it shall be to consider questions of site, extent of grounds, plans of building or buildings, courses of study, composition of Board of Trustees and other matters needful at this time, all of which shall at an early date be submitted to the Reference Committee for approval.

It was during this session of the General Conference that Dr. James W. Bashford was elected a bishop of the Methodist

Episcopal Church and appointed to China. As he had been President of Ohio Wesleyan University for many years, no one needed to convince him of the need for higher education for the women of China. He arrived in Foochow on October 20, 1904 and on that very day, on a hillside, met with the Commission appointed by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society the previous May — Misses Trimble, Parkinson and Wilson. Other women missionaries were there and also Dr. William H. Lacy and Rev. James Simester.

Decisions of vital importance for the future of the Woman's College of South China were made that day. A tentative Board of Directors, twelve in number, was chosen with Bishop Bashford as president. The plot of land already purchased for the Foochow Conference Seminary was decided upon as the site of the new college. Bishop Bashford that day made a personal gift of \$500 toward the purchase of additional land. In his diary he made this entry: "Visited site for Woman's College. Agreed with the Commission for a Board of Trustees and we agreed to ask \$25,000 for it."

In May, 1905, the China Christian Educational Association was convened in Shanghai. At the evening session on May 17, Bishop Bashford gave an address on, "The Educational Outlook for China". On May 18 an important meeting was called of representatives of the Methodist Church from all parts of China.

Bishop Bashford refers in his diary to actions taken at this meeting. "The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

"Resolved that it is the sense of this meeting that ulti-

mately we shall need to establish four woman's colleges in China — one each in north, central, west and south.

"That we heartily endorse the action already taken in Foo-chow, looking toward the immediate establishment of a college there for South China.

"That in establishing these schools we favor union with other denominations wherever it is practicable."

In 1907 Mrs. S. F. Johnson, corresponding secretary of the Pacific Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society reported the first large gift for the Woman's College in Foo-chow, \$15,000 from Mr. J. D. Payne of Los Angeles, in memory of his daughter. This was for the erection of the administration building.

On March 16, 1907, the reference committee of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church took the following action:

"In consideration of a gift of \$15,000 for the administration building of our Woman's College of Foochow, China..... we the executive officers of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church pledge to maintain the work naturally belonging to the college by the required annual appropriation for the same."

#### INTERLUDE

WHEN Miss Lydia Trimble made her appeal for a woman's college she did not foresee that she would be called to be

its first president. She had had difficult but richly rewarding experiences in a vast field, little knowing that she was being prepared in a special way for the call that was to come to her in 1908. After a short period of language study in Foochow she had been appointed in 1890 to Lungtien, where she secured some small rooms in a Chinese house. From this center she made long trips over a vast parish.

The Girls' Boarding School she established in Lungtien was opened in the face of strong opposition. For several years she had to carry on without a single co-worker. Finally three new missionaries were appointed to this district and Miss Trimble was set free to make evangelistic tours. One of her fellow missionaries, Miss Glassburner, refers to her as follows:

"Miss Trimble, missionary-at-large, comes and goes through this vast field, gathering the neglected women who have named the name of Christ but have so little of real spiritual life." In the rural churches Miss Trimble would invite the women to a series of all-day meetings. They would come never thinking that they could learn to read, sing or pray, which they considered the privilege of their husbands and sons. Then after days of patient training, they learned to repeat such texts as "God so loved the world", and also some simple hymns and prayers. Referring to her difficult task Miss Trimble said: "You cannot understand the apathy, the dullness and ignorance that have to be overcome. It takes every bit of one's lifeblood but the Holy Spirit does teach and these women have gone out with a new vision of Christ and a new force in their lives." In spite of these discouragements, her association with young women who had studied in the Foochow Girls' School convinced her that Chinese women could go far and that "given



Miss Lydia Trimble  
*First President*



a chance there was nothing they could not do."

Years later when so many of the Hwa Nan alumnae had volunteered to serve in rural areas, the question arose as to why this was so. Perhaps the chief explanation was that Miss Trimble ever carried engraved on her mind and heart, the desperate need, especially of the women, in the rural areas, and to her, the chief reason for founding a Woman's College was to train leaders to serve these less-privileged classes. In the year 1905-1906 Miss Trimble succeeded in establishing a Girls' Boarding School on the island of Bing Tang which lies between the China coast and Formosa.

#### COLLEGE PREPARATORY

FROM the very beginning it was evident that the first necessary step toward the building of the Woman's College was the developing of one strong central high school which would prepare for admission to any accredited college. So, as in a large number of institutions in Western lands, the college actually evolved from the College Preparatory, which was opened in 1908. In that year Miss Trimble was elected President of this school and of the college which was to be. The situation was so difficult that anyone who had not been inured to pioneer experiences might have been utterly discouraged. Part of the site had been secured but years must pass before buildings could be erected. The work of the College Preparatory had to be carried on in crowded, rented quarters, and at first with a very small staff.

Yet, at the insistence of Bishop Wilson S. Lewis, the resident bishop in Foochow, this small school was called The Foochow College Preparatory of Foochow Woman's College.

and the name was a constant reminder that the projected college would soon be a reality. Long before he had been appointed to China, Bishop Lewis, while still President of Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa, had become deeply interested in the project of developing a college for the women of South China, and he always gave it his whole-hearted support.

During the initial stages, the students came from the Methodist Girl's Boarding Schools in Fukien Province, but soon girls were coming from schools of other Missions in Foochow, Amoy and Swatow. As this newly founded institution became better known, Miss Trimble reported, "We are receiving applications from an ever widening circle and while we are glad to welcome graduates from the various government schools, officials' daughters, and others of influence, we keep ever before us, the main idea, the training of Christian leaders. We can not forget for a moment that we are but one link in the chain which binds us all together, from the smallest day-school up through intermediate and high school to the college. And united we will help to usher in the Kingdom of God in southern China."

At that time students entering high school were much older than students of a similar class today. The majority of these young women, when they finished high school, had reached a stage of maturity and returning to their home districts had to fill positions of leadership, as they were the most highly educated persons in the community. So many of them were in demand as teachers in boarding schools, or principals of day schools, that normal courses were offered in the College Preparatory for those expecting to be teachers. These graduates of the Foochow College Preparatory and Normal Course, won golden opinions wherever they went and no adequate idea can

be given here of the great part played by them during this first decade, in influencing public opinion in favour of higher education for girls.

### THE SITE

THE SITE chosen for the new college was on an elevation of ground on Nantai Island in the Min River. The walled city of Foochow at that time still stood north of the river, but the city had gradually outgrown its ancient boundaries and extended not only to the water's edge but also to the Island. Looking northward from the campus the view stretched over the Min River to distant mountains clad with verdure. On the south was "a large and fertile area of cultivated plains and valleys, with here and there some wooded hills, and in the background high towering mountains." "For beauty and attractiveness of situation, the site of the college could hardly have been excelled."

The land originally purchased for the Foochow Conference Seminary was the nucleus of the college campus, but additional land had to be purchased and that was a long and difficult task. Even when a plot of ground had been paid for, the major part of the work still lay ahead, because inquiry had to be made to find if there were any living relatives of the persons buried in the numerous graves, so that suitable arrangements could be made for moving the remains. Rev. William A. Main, who was at that time President of the Theological College, gave priceless service in performing this task. Had it not been for his sacrifice of time and strength, there was grave possibility that the entire property would have been lost. When Mr. Main was transferred to Shanghai, Bishop Ralph Ward gave invaluable service in later land transactions. Mr. Simister

had been instrumental in purchasing the original plot of land, but eleven years elapsed before the buildings were erected.

### SOD BREAKING

**W**HEN the time came for breaking sod on the new campus, Miss Trimble described the event in these words: "The students had grown restless with waiting, so one day one of them said, 'If you will only begin, we will be the burden-bearers and carry the loads of earth!' So we took them at their word. This autumn we had a never-to-be-forgotten ceremony when the first sod was turned. The students in the two highest classes shouldered the little baskets which were tied to either end of the bamboo carrying-poles by streamers of the college colors, and Rev. W. A. Main, to whose untiring efforts we owe the securing of our beautiful site, filled the baskets with the upturned sod."

Rev. W. S. Bissonette, a member of the Board of Directors, made these comments on the Sod Breaking Ceremony: "It was fitting that these girls, privileged through the gospel of service, should help to bear the yoke of their toiling brothers and so set the seal of their common humanity upon the natal spirit of the new institution. The baskets were filled, the girls bent to the burden and so the sod was broken and the visible work of building a Woman's College began."

Untold obstacles had to be removed, but the missionary in whose heart the idea was first planted and who is most responsible for the enterprise was praying, joined by others and the arm of the Lord was never shortened in any real crisis.

"For the time being these things were in the far past and





Bishop Bashford Laying Cornerstone of Payne Hall, December 12, 1911.

that gray October morning was golden enough for those whose hearts were filled with a greater hope and a truer faith, for they had come to the top of the first hill. Backward stretched the long path of a decade with all its many and difficult windings. Forward stretching beyond their view, the broad way was faintly outlined, bridging deeper valleys, touching fairer heights like a ladder let down from the Father of Lights. All felt the truth, 'hitherto hath the Lord helped us'."

"The hindrances that troubled us in the beginning are not all removed. New trials will be met and the pathway will sometimes turn dark, but we have been prayed over so many hard places that the habit of courageous faith has grown into the very fiber of the institution we are planning."

### CONSTRUCTION

MR. FRED H. TRIMBLE, while on furlough, after a term of service in Hinghwa City from 1905 to 1909, was notified by Bishop Lewis of his appointment as superintendent of construction of the Woman's College of South China. During his furlough Mr. Trimble resided in Sioux City, Iowa, and was able to cooperate advantageously with Mr. Wilford W. Beech of that city who had been chosen as the architect. He returned to China in September, 1911, and immediately began work on excavation preparatory to laying the foundations of the buildings. It was a long and arduous task to find sure foundations on a hill that had been a great cemetery. In one case a large cave was discovered some distance underground on the very spot where a great double-tier south portico was to stand with stately stone pillars. Quantities of stone and mortar had to be poured in to fill this cave. However, in due time the foundations were laid so sure and strong that these

buildings stood unmoved before the shock of the terrible typhoons that periodically swept up that hill.

The administration and recitation building was called the Marian Payne Hall because of the initial gift from Mr. J. D. Payne in memory of his daughter.

Another gift of \$10,000 was made by the devoted women of the Columbia River Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in memory of Mrs. Laura Cranston, former president of the Branch. The money was used for a dormitory which was called the Laura Cranston Hall.

An additional gift of \$8,000 from Mrs. Mary Kester of Humboldt, Iowa, made possible the purchase of additional land and the carrying forward of the work of construction.

#### CORNERSTONE LAYING

**W**HEN the China Central Conference was convened in 1911 in Foochow, Bishop Bashford conducted the ceremony of the laying of the cornerstone for Payne Hall and later wrote of this event as follows: "December 12, 1911. I joined representatives of our own Church from all over China and representatives of the Methodist Church, South, the Congregational and Anglican Churches, in laying the cornerstone of the Woman's College of South China. The founding of this College is not a sudden and disconnected event in our life in China, rather it is the normal outgrowth of fifty years of educational work for women by our Church in Foochow. This is the only College thus far projected for women south of Shanghai."

He then referred to the "immeasurable educational and religious possibilities of the Woman's College of South China", as the women of Fukien with its population of twenty-two million, and of Kwangtung with its thirty-one million looked to this college for higher education. In a biography of Bishop Bashford this significant statement is made on his attitude toward missionary work: "Bishop Bashford was always trying to impress the people of China that he was there and the Christian Church was there not to Americanize China but to give China the Christian message."

The year 1911 was memorable not only for the laying of the cornerstone but also because of the visit to Foochow of Bishop and Mrs. William McDowell. Mrs. McDowell was President of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. At that time the College Preparatory was housed in a small rented residence yet when Mrs. McDowell came to speak at the chapel service and looked into the faces of the young women, her heart was deeply stirred and her imagination kindled as she caught a vision of the great possibilities of the future. From that time on, as long as she was President of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, she threw the whole weight of her influence behind the establishment of the Woman's College of South China.

Dr. and Mrs. Frank D. Gamewell were other honored guests at Foochow in 1911. Dr. Gamewell, as Secretary of Education for the Methodist Episcopal Church in China, used the full strength of his influence to promote the cause. Though there were still some who thought that the hour had not yet come for an institution of higher learning for women, he published an article on "The Place of Education in China" in which he said: "With the rapidly changing conditions of recent years

in China, there will be increasingly a demand for highly trained women for educational work and we have been providentially led in steps taken in Foochow, in planning for a Woman's College." Mrs. Gamewell gave a series of chapel talks to the students and said, "I have seen many schools in many parts of China, both of our own and other Mission Boards, but nowhere have my eyes rested on a more beautiful group of women."

Dr. John F. Goucher, President of The Woman's College of Baltimore, was a guest speaker at a chapel service in the spring of 1911. He had come to China as Chairman of an Educational Commission appointed by the Edinburgh Missionary Conference of the previous year. After acquainting himself with the situation in the Province of Fukien he issued a statement which included the following expression of his deep convictions: "The Woman's College of Foochow faces an unprecedented crisis condition. No appeal can be more urgent, more vitally related to the coming of the Kingdom of God upon earth, or promise larger returns for adequate investment than the Christian education of women, and the Woman's College of Foochow is second to none in the necessity for its immediate enlargement and deserves prompt and liberal assistance."

The revolution against the Manchu dynasty broke out in October, 1911, and the girls were naturally interested in the outcome. Miss Trimble described the attitude of the students in these words: "Like many other girls in China these days when the struggle for freedom is going on, they have longed with an intense longing to do something for the land they love. While the opposing forces were arrayed against each other here in Foochow, this longing found an outlet in fervent prayer. They met together the day the battle was being waged between the revolutionary and the Manchu forces, and one after another

prayed for Foochow and for China. Work went on as usual for a part of the day, when their patriotism found a practical outlet in helping to prepare bandages for the Red Cross."

When the struggle was over and the Manchus had abdicated, Foochow was honored by a visit from Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Father of the Revolution, who delivered an address at a great celebration held in the Tien An Church.

#### THE BUILDING CRISIS OF 1914

**I**N THE summer of 1914 the College faced a grave crisis in its building operations. Payne Hall was ready for occupancy but Cranston Hall, the dormitory, was far from completion and the treasury was empty. As this was the first time in the history of Foochow that buildings of this type of architecture were erected, it was quite impossible to let a general contract. There had been unforeseen expenses even in laying the foundations and in other ways. Expecting to move to the new site for the autumn semester, the college had given notice that it would vacate its rented quarters. The urgent need for funds was reported to Bishop Lewis and on his advice an appeal was sent to Dr. J. B. Trimble of Sioux City, Iowa, to try to raise a special fund. In response a cable was received, reporting a gift of \$4,000. The source of the gift was not known till a later date when Dr. Gamewell revealed that Dr. and Mrs. Trimble had jointly decided to make this free-will offering to the college by mortgaging a farm which they owned. Because of this gift Cranston Hall was ready for occupancy in 1914.

## II

### COLLEGE GRADE ATTAINED

THE DREAM of years was realized in the autumn of 1914 when the move was made from cramped rented quarters into the spacious new buildings with their fine equipment. Not only was there room for the College Preparatory but at last the door was open to receive the first college class. The small staff had been increased by the appointment of several American teachers for English, Science, Home Economics, and Physical Education. However, it was decided to begin by offering only the first two years of college work; so the students were encouraged to go elsewhere for the junior and senior years, until there could be still further additions to the staff.

In the year 1915 some new members were added to the staff. Marjorie Hung, who had received her B.A. degree from Victoria College, Toronto University, came as a teacher of chemistry. At this same time the college succeeded in securing an eminent Chinese scholar for the Department of Chinese. When friends of this famous man heard that he had accepted this position in a girls' school, they said: "Why use cannon to shoot sparrows? What a waste!" This scholar also had a very low opinion of the girls' ability, so when their first essays were delivered to him, he could not believe that essays of such high standard could have been written by girls and was convinced only after he himself was present to oversee their writing. What a surprise was in store for him when about a

decade later, a Hwa Nan alumna, having received her B.A. degree in Chinese, returned to her Alma Mater as a teacher of Chinese!

In the same year the first Y.W.C.A. students' summer conference in Fukien province was held in Hwa Nan College. This gave the first opportunity for students from many schools to meet together for happy fellowship, study and discussion of problems.

Under the auspices of the City Y.W.C.A. a Bible class was organized for students from the Government Normal School for Girls who had expressed a desire for such an opportunity. Two of the students in the first college class gave assistance as teachers.

#### FIRST GRADUATES OF THE JUNIOR COLLEGE

In 1916 five students completed the sophomore year which was as far as they could go in Hwa Nan at that time. These five women deserve special mention. Four of the students went abroad to continue their studies, three to the United States and one to Canada. The fifth girl entered the Women's Christian Medical College in Shanghai and was one of the first in the large group of Hwa Nan daughters who gave years of valuable service in the hospitals of Fukien.

One of those who went to the United States had also chosen the medical profession; she took her training in the School of Medicine of Boston University. There was another member of the class who had taught for two years between college preparatory and college. At the end of her sophomore year she entered Southwestern College, Kansas, where she received

her B.A. in two years and was granted a graduate fellowship in biology at the University of Michigan where she received the M.A. degree. She returned to serve her Alma Mater.

Another member of the class went to Victoria College, Toronto University, where there was a specially strong department of Household Science. Hwa Nan had encouraged her to take this course because it was considered that this department would receive special emphasis in China. It was a sad blow to Hwa Nan when, before finishing her course, she was stricken with a serious illness which later proved fatal.

The fifth member of the class, took her junior and senior years at Ohio Wesleyan University followed by postgraduate courses at the University of Chicago where she received her M.S. degree. She was married while in America to an outstanding scholar who had taken his Ph.D. at Columbia University. They returned to China and joined the staff of Amoy University, where both had teaching positions. Later they went to the Philippines with their six children. At this writing she is still teaching in the Department of Education in Southern College in the Philippines. She is also active in the work of the Chinese Church.

In a letter of 1954, she wrote, "Hwa Nan gave us very high ideals and good principles for life, so that years afterward they are still ringing in our ears wherever we live. They help to make us what we are, and what we pass on to the younger generations."

#### SPIRITUAL FOUNDATIONS

IT WAS in the early formative years that the imprint was

made which was later considered the distinctive mark of Hwa Nan College and her alumnae. Ever the strongest emphasis was laid, by word and deed, on the fact that the privilege of a higher education brings an inescapable call to serve. This feeling of responsibility for one's less-favored fellows was woven like a golden thread into the spiritual fabric of the institution.

Looking back at her first days in college preparatory after having served on the Hwa Nan staff for twenty-five years, an alumna of Hwa Nan wrote as follows: "The first Sunday was an unforgettable experience.... It was a bright day and we all went to church in the morning.... After dinner I went to my room with the classmates who had come to school with me. We enjoyed hearing the chatter and laughter outside the room. But to our sorrow the chatter and laughter soon died down; by two o'clock the hall was deserted and we could not hear a sound from any human being. A sense of loneliness came over us and we were homesick....

"At supper we learned that during the afternoon all the students had gone to the villages to teach in Sunday Schools. Because we had just come, there had not been time for us to be enlisted. But we did not wait long. By the second Sunday, we too were out in the villages to assist in the songs and stories which we taught the children. This was the way Hwa Nan students spent their Sundays, and these Sunday Schools became one of the most outstanding features of Hwa Nan education.

"There were at least a dozen of these Sunday Schools in the villages around the college. The average attendance was between five and six hundred. The program was varied from

time to time, but the main content was the same, consisting of songs, stories, health instruction, handwork and games. In some villages we also conducted a program for women."

For the Christmas celebration these children, to the number of eight hundred, were brought to the college and after the program piloted home again, making a very strenuous though happy day.

Continuing her reminiscences the alumna wrote: "The most constructive piece of work the student government sponsored was the Free School. We were always wanting to do something for our country. At the beginning of each school year we talked and made plans. In my senior year we decided to open a school. There were many children in the nearby villages who could not afford to go to school. We raised the money, engaged a full-time teacher and asked for volunteers to help in the special subjects of the school. The college gave us a small building. It was a one-room school with some fifty children between the ages of eight and fifteen, and of all grades of ability. My share in the responsibility was the teaching of Chinese composition. I used the same techniques which my teachers sedon me and found them successful. For a whole year I taught, and the satisfaction I got out of it undoubtedly influenced my choice of profession."

#### THE FOUR-YEAR COURSE IS STARTED

**A**FULL four-year course, leading to the B.A. degree was offered in 1917. Five students entered this class, but at the close of the sophomore year two members of the class — Lucy Wang and Janet Ho — were offered the opportunity of completing their college course in the United States. Lucy

Wang went to Morningside College, where, as President Mossman testified, she made a brilliant record. From there she went to the University of Michigan on a Barbour scholarship where she took her M.A. degree in 1923. Janet Ho took her B.A. degree at Coe College. On her return to China she was made principal of the Girls' Junior High School in Futsing, the first Chinese woman in Fukien to occupy such a position.

Miss Caroline Bartlett, who had more than twenty years of experience in educational work in the field of which Futsing City was the center, made reference in her annual report for the troubled year of 1927 to Janet Ho's remarkable success in the junior high school. "As I have come in close contact with Janet during these weeks my wonder grows — she commands the respect of all — is quiet and unpretentious. The pastors in the city depend on her and come to her for counsel. There was no mistake made when she was put in charge of the school. I doubt very much if the students now would be content to have a missionary as principal."

As of 1954 Janet Ho is in Indonesia. There she is a leader in the Church where because of her deep fellowship of her Lord she has been a real source of spiritual power.

#### FIRST COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT

THE THREE young women of the first class who remained at Hwa Nan to complete their college course head the long list of almost 600 alumnae. The first college Commencement stands out as a mountain peak in the history of the college. The longed-for goal had been reached. Hwa Nan had now attained maturity. The great privilege of a college education had been brought to the very doors of the young women

of South China, and it was of such a standard that those who later went abroad for postgraduate study would be granted admission into any university.

Lillian Huang, a graduate in this class, writing reminiscently in 1954 of this commencement said: "On that happy morning in January, 1921, the whole student body marched into the chapel singing 'How Firm a Foundation'. During these thirty-three years whenever I read this hymn or hear it sung, I recall vividly the deep impressions which I received on that beautiful morning. His excellent promise 'I will never leave thee nor forsake thee', has been fulfilled. Really He is faithful down to our old age." Lillian also recalls the text which Bishop Keeney used: "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

These three young women have experienced the joy of giving themselves in service. Helen Chen and Lillian Huang had their first teaching experience in Rangoon, Burma, but later all three were teachers in Chinese schools in Manila, and at present writing are still teaching there.

#### ALUMNAE CAMPAIGN FOR A NEW DORMITORY

WHEN Payne Hall and Cranston Hall were completed in 1914, there was a never-ending succession of guests wishing to make a tour of the new buildings, as they were the first of this type of architecture erected in Foochow. The Chinese community expressed their appreciation by calling Payne Hall "The Christian Temple of Heaven". Frequently the remark was made in those days, "These buildings are far too large. You will not fill them in fifty years". However, to the surprise of all, such was the rapid increase in enrolment by 1921, when there were 202 in the Preparatory Department and forty-



Cranston Hall

Payne Hall

Trimble Hall



two in the College, that it became evident a new dormitory would soon be an absolute necessity.

As usual in the history of Hwa Nan when faced with a difficult problem, guidance was sought through prayer. It was decided to launch a campaign among the students and alumnae for \$2,000 (Chinese currency), toward the fund for a new dormitory. Hwa Nan never had the reputation of being a school for the rich. In fact at that time a number of the students were daughters of preachers or came from other homes of modest means. However, the students and alumnae responded with an enthusiasm and generosity far beyond our highest hopes, setting a goal for each student to give or get \$10 and each alumna \$100.

The first response from the alumnae brought a gift of \$500. Another of the daughters of Hwa Nan said she would personally bring her gift of \$600. She expressed joyous thanksgiving for the wonderful way God had blessed and guided her Alma Mater. Another alumna sent in a pledge for \$100 with the following message: "When I think of what Hwa Nan has done for me and my schoolmates and of what she is going to do for all who come after us I hesitate to send in my meager subscription. But knowing every little sum helps, I dare to offer my bit with the hope of later adding to the hundred dollars I now promise to give." Many of the smaller gifts of \$5 or even less, given, perhaps, at a real sacrifice were equally appreciated.

Finally, the sum of \$20,000 (Chinese currency) was raised by the autumn of 1921. The news was cabled to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in convention at Wichita, Kansas. When Mrs. McDowell, the president of the Society, had made

the announcement she immediately gave the pledge: "We will raise the rest." It was decided that the new dormitory should bear the name "Lydia Trimble Hall."

In May of 1922, the sod-breaking ceremony for the new hall was held. The student body singing "Lead On O King Eternal" marched up from the lower terrace through the wisteria arbor and on till they were massed in a space roped off with the college colors. Speeches were given by Dr. Gamewell and by Bishop Keeney, who spoke in appreciation of the years of service rendered by Miss Trimble, which were now being crowned with success. Miss Trimble responded with a brief history of Hwa Nan. Then the spade, so festive in its great bow of blue and white, was pressed into service by President Trimble, Bishop Keeney, Mrs. Keeney, Dr. Gamewell and Dr. Taylor in turn. As the first sod was turned the girls made the air ring with their college songs and yells.

#### THE PROVISIONAL CHARTER

A SHADOW had hung over the first commencement in 1921. Hwa Nan had granted the B. A. degree in her own right and had as yet made no application for recognition either from the Chinese Ministry of Education or from any university in America. So, while Miss L. Ethel Wallace was on furlough in 1921, she made inquiries about the possibility of securing a charter from the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. She was told that the Regents had already ruled that Ginling College could not have a charter because the University of Nanking already had one, and only one charter could be granted in a particular city. As Fukien Christian University, located in Foochow, was applying for a charter, there seemed to be no hope that Hwa Nan could get one.

Miss Wallace returned to China early in 1922 and turned the apparently hopeless case over to Miss Katherine H. Willis, who had joined the faculty in 1916 for physical education and chorus singing and who was then in New York for further study. Much correspondence was carried on between Miss Willis and the Hwa Nan Board of Trustees. It was finally decided to make application for a New York charter. Eventually the arduous task of preparing the application was completed and the papers were sent to the Board of Regents at Albany. To the great surprise of everyone, the Regents granted a provisional charter to Hwa Nan on September 28, 1922. Miss Willis cabled the good news to Foochow: "Psalm 98:1 "O sing unto the Lord a new song for He hath done marvelous things: His right hand and His holy arm have gotten him the victory. "

Immediately after the granting of this charter, Vice-Chancellor Adelbert Moot wrote a congratulatory letter to Miss Willis, which said, in part: "Congratulations to you and your associates on the Faculty, upon the incorporation of the Woman's College of South China: Hwa Nan. . . . I am glad that each member of the Board of Regents who heard you last June, and who received your formal application and read the communications of yourself and your associates to Dr. Downing, independently reached the conclusion that this charter should be granted, because they felt that you had done, were doing, and would do, an educational work of the highest quality; a work much needed by the young women of China. Looking over your course of study and hearing what you personally had to say about your work, they felt, as I felt, that because you are conservative and wish to have the women of China trained in a woman's college, you are not the less progressive in the type of physical, intellectual and spiritual training that you wish them to receive. Here, we are glad to find, even in your course of study,

that you are broadly far-seeing and progressive. As we read the evidence, you are seeking to make the young women of China think for themselves upon all the great problems that must confront the progressive leaders among women of China, in the future."

### CAMPUS LIFE

IN THE SPRING of 1922 Hwa Nan's delegates to the conference of the World's Student Christian Federation held in Peking, returned bringing stirring messages from that wonderful gathering. For a week they gave their reports at the morning chapel services. At a time when there was much international bitterness abroad the one thing which most deeply impressed all who attended the conference was the spirit of Christian love and fellowship which so pervaded the place that even those who represented nations separated by the bitterest enmity, felt that a love which rose above all international hatred united them in bonds of Christian fellowship. On three different occasions Hwa Nan had the privilege of hearing addresses given by delegates from other countries. The students were deeply interested in seeing a Negro for the first time and hearing him sing.

Next came that epoch-making National Christian Conference, convened in Shanghai, the very first of its kind and one at which there was equal representation from the Chinese and the Missionary body working in China. Hwa Nan was honored in having four representatives there, the President, Miss Trimble, and three members of the Chinese Staff. After their return they brought inspiring reports of the evidence of splendid Chinese leadership manifested in the conference.

For several years May ninth had been observed as The Day of National Shame and Humiliation. It was the anniversary of the day when China capitulated to Japanese pressure and agreed to accept a revised version of the infamous Twenty-one Demands which Japan had presented in the previous January. Hitherto the students had observed this day as one of deep mourning. But in 1922 they decided on a more meaningful observation of the day, making it the occasion of constructive service to their country. They divided into small groups and spent the afternoon in the many surrounding villages in which they had been conducting Sunday Schools as well as in some other places. A remark by one of the college students proved to be prophetic of the spirit that pervaded the day. She said: "As we go out today we are not going to try to teach our people hatred of Japan. There is enough hatred in the world, but we are going to try to kindle a deeper patriotism in their hearts and awaken a sense of their duty to their country, so China can become a strong nation." Their method was to tell stories to the villagers, some stories adapted to children and some to adults. They spoke of the significance of the day, giving a short resume of the Twenty-one Demands. They taught the people to sing patriotic songs. They had a warm reception and had splendid opportunities for work.

#### AFFILIATIONS WITH OTHER DENOMINATIONS

IN THE CITY of Foochow the Church Missionary Society of the Anglican Church had a girls' school, Tao Shu, and the American Board Mission of the Congregational Church had one called Wen Shan. Graduates of these schools were admitted to Hwa Nan on the same terms as Methodist students, and daughters of pastors were granted remission of half their college fees. From time to time the question was raised as

to whether these other missions might participate in the support of Hwa Nan thus making it a union institution. In 1922 representatives of the three missions met to consider possibilities. It was found that neither the Anglicans nor the Congregationalists were prepared to make a financial contribution to the college, so the union was never consummated.

Although no administrative union was possible, close fellowship and cooperation resulted that brought mutual inspiration and help. Archdeacon Williams of the Anglican Church said of Hwa Nan College: "The staff and student body of Hwa Nan College have meant much to the whole church Fukien."

Rev. W. H. Topping of the Congregational Mission in Fukien and from 1928 to 1946 Executive Secretary of the Church of Christ in China expressed his appraisal of the part played by Hwa Nan College in the Church in Fukien: "Hwa Nan College has been making a splendid contribution to the spirit of Christian Fellowship. The President, Faculty and Student Body have been a constant inspiration to the Christian leadership of all denominations working in the province of Fukien as long as I can remember. It has always been an inspiration to me and to other members of the Congregational Fellowship to speak at the Chapel Service of this outstanding college."

Deaconess C. J. Lambert, the pioneer founder of the Tao Shu Girls' School speaking for the Anglican Church expressed the regret that with conditions in England so difficult following the World War 1914-1918, it would be impossible for the Anglican Church to assume any financial support for a Union Woman's College. However, she expressed her appreciation of the fact that the graduates of Tao Shu Girls' School were

received in Hwa Nan College with the same privileges as graduates from Methodist girls' schools. Pastor's daughters of any denomination were granted remission of half of their college fees.

Though plans for a Union Woman's College were never consummated there was real cooperation with other denominations. Within the college where the matter of denomination was rarely mentioned there was such a spirit of fellowship that some of the students perhaps never realized that they were in a Methodist college.

Referring to the mutual helpful relationship which existed between Hwa Nan and Tao Shu, Miss Lambert said, "The great desire of the Tao Shu graduates was to enter Hwa Nan College and when they graduated from Hwa Nan their development in character, knowledge, poise and initiative passed all expectations. One cannot speak too highly of what Hwa Nan has done not only for China but for Southeast Asia."

Hwa Nan College owes a great debt to Deaconess C. J. Lambert. Through all the vicissitudes of four decades her courageous faith and deep spiritual insights were a great inspiration. On her return in 1928 from Palestine where she had been a delegate to the International Missionary Conference which met in Jerusalem she was the speaker during Holy Week at Hwa Nan Chapel Services. Dean Grace Wang expressed what it had meant to the staff and student body: "Miss Lambert made everything so vivid that we felt that we had visited the Mount of Olives and the Garden of Gethsemane." We realized more fully than ever before what Christ had suffered for us.

## IMPORTANT VISITORS

A VISIT with vital significance for Hwa Nan occurred in the spring of 1922, when Dr. Ida Belle Lewis came to the campus in the course of a survey of the educational work in China of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, as an aid to possible reorganization in the interest of greater economy and efficiency. Dr. Lewis was the daughter of Bishop Lewis and at this time held the post of Associate Secretary of Education for the Methodist Episcopal Church in China. In her report she said: "The dominating factor in the college is its spirit. It is impossible to remain long on the campus without feeling the Christian atmosphere that pervades the entire place. The motto, 'Having Received I Ought To Give' is lived out by everybody, from the smiling gatewoman to the winsome seniors. This spirit is holding through the work of the graduates. In every mission station in Fukien, the standbys in the school are Hwa Nan graduates.... Efficient, wholly lady-like, they are setting the standards for Christian womanhood from the cities to the far interior out-posts.... Two boarding school principals said, 'Hwa Nan girls are willing to do anything that needs to be done.'

"Ten years ago the middle schools stood where the college stands today. Is it not safe to prophesy that in ten years the college will be graduating large classes and that the middle schools in the country will be depending on these graduates for their faculties? This is entirely possible if the work is supplied with the needed missionaries and funds. The college stands at the crossroads. The future of Christian education in Fukien depends upon our answer to the challenge of Hwa Nan.... If the prayers of the women of America join with the prayers of the women in China, this college will move on in-

to the future with ever broadening horizons."

In the following year the college was honored by a visit from Miss Ava B. Milam, Dean of the Home Economics Department of Oregon State College. Miss Milam made a gift of \$500 to be applied to a practice house for the Home Economics Department.

It was very heartening to the President and Staff of Hwa Nan College that in spite of the inadequate resources of these early years in the history of the College, both in staff and equipment, the alumnae made such creditable records in large universities.

The year 1924 holds special significance, for during that year Miss Lucy Wang, answering the call of her Alma Mater to meet a great need in the Department of Chemistry came from Amoy University faculty at great financial sacrifice and served many years of selfless service as head of the Department of Chemistry.

During this year a member of our first college class was invited to represent China at the International Conference of the Y.W.C.A. in London, England, and at a meeting of the World Federation of College Women in Norway.

#### MISS TRIMBLE RESIGNS

MISS TRIMBLE presented her resignation in January, 1925; the Board of Directors accepted the resignation with the following words of appreciation of her long years of service: "For her spiritual contribution to the lives of the young women who have passed through Hwa Nan's halls, for her faith and

love that follows each of them into the many paths of service made more fruitful by her influence, Hwa Nan College owes to her a debt of gratitude that it will strive to repay in part by carrying on in Hwa Nan of tomorrow the ideals and spirit with which she has endowed this institution and its daughters." Miss Trimble continued to serve till the close of the spring term, during which the months of intensive study were interspersed with the usual happy festivities. The annual spring concerts and the May Fete brought enrichment to the enthusiastic community. Miss Myrth Bartlett in a brief report of the year, referred to the May Fete as follows: "For the two evenings of the May Fete there was beautiful weather and a crowded hall. In order to make the folk dances, games and interpretations more interesting, the whole story was woven around the theme, 'The Queen of Hearts..She Made Some Tarts....' There was a May queen in dainty attire with all her court. The whole scene was so colorful and lovely that a person present described it as 'Of fairy-like beauty that told a tale of freedom and progress almost unbelievable.' Best of all, this freedom was spreading to the remote corners of the province where people lived in such isolation, that old, forbidden customs, such as foot-binding, still persisted. ""

In connection with the Department of Physical Education a course was given in games and folk-dances, with the aim of furnishing material for teachers and specific directions for successfully conducting these forms of physical activities in grade schools. From one of these far inland county seats, a graduate of Hwa Nan, principal of a school, wrote, "The children love their singing games. One little girl was so eager to skip that she forgot all about her bound feet, but later suffered much pain.... Still later she tore off her little shoes and threw them on the roof."

Toward the end of this seemingly normal term, troubled conditions were such that it was decided to close school two weeks early, with plans made for an earlier opening in the fall.

### STUDENT UNREST THROUGHOUT CHINA

**G**ENERAL conditions throughout the country gave cause for much anxiety in the spring of 1925, following the May 30th episode in Shanghai when some student demonstrators were shot in the International Settlement and a resulting wave of anti-foreign feeling swept over the country. The faculty decided to close Hwa Nan two weeks early, with the expectation of an earlier opening in the fall.

The days preceding the opening of the college in September were filled with anxiety. There was much unrest throughout the country and no one could foretell what complications might arise. However, when the opening day arrived not one student failed to return.

The farewell which had been planned for Miss Trimble in the spring could not be held because of the early closing of school. But in September, after the students had returned for a week of review and examinations, and when, contrary to what had been feared, the classes were running as smoothly as ever, one morning, a farewell chapel was held. Students, alumnae, faculty and directors voiced their deep appreciation of Miss Trimble's service to Hwa Nan. The President of the Board of Directors said: "Let us think for a moment of what has been truly and lastingly essential in the character Miss Trimble has been imposing on the life and traditions of the college. It has been the vital principle of unselfish service, the great Christian obligation of giving life for others and giv-

ing it in joyful fellowship with Christ."

From 1921 to 1925 the number of graduates was very small indeed, reaching the highest number in 1925, when a class of nine graduated. However, the efficient and sacrificial service rendered by the young women who went out from Hwa Nan as pioneer representatives of their Alma Mater in those five early years, set high standards for more than five hundred alumnae who followed them in the succeeding years. To this small group Hwa Nan and China owe much. Of the nine young women in the 1925 class, six later pursued postgraduate studies in America and China, leading to higher degrees.

The successor chosen by the Board of Trustees was Dr. Ida Belle Lewis, A. B. from Morningside College in 1909, teacher in Keen School, Tientsin from 1910 to 1915; she received her Ph. D. degree from Columbia University in 1919. As Dr. Lewis was not due to arrive in China for some months after her election as president, the Directors asked the dean, L. Ethel Wallace to act as president in the interim.

On the night before the national holiday of October tenth, celebrating the beginning of the Revolution, the students held a spirited meeting in preparation for the speeches and patriotic programs to be given in the neighboring villages as heretofore. This spirit, contrasting with the atmosphere of strikes in other institutions, was especially appreciated. Throughout the term, though harassed by alarming threats, the students in both college and high school stood firm and satisfactorily completed the work of the year.



**Dr. Ida Belle Lewis**  
*Second President*



## INAUGURATION OF DR. IDA BELLE LEWIS

AS THE WEEKS passed the time drew nearer for the eagerly awaited arrival of the President-Elect, Dr. Ida Belle Lewis, who was returning to China via Europe. Hwa Nan had been blest in having Miss Trimble as president during the early pioneer years, and was indeed to be congratulated on the election of Dr. Ida Belle Lewis as the second president. In every way, in personality, training and experience, Dr. Lewis was so specially prepared to guide the destiny of this young college that there could not have been a wiser choice. It was decided that the inaugural ceremony should be held on January 28, 1926, the time of the sixth annual Commencement, at which time fifteen splendid young women were to graduate. Miss L. Ethel Wallace, dean of the college, represented the faculty in giving the address of welcome at the inauguration ceremony. Dr. Lewis did not come as a stranger because she had included Hwa Nan in her survey of educational institutions. Ere long it was said of her: "Dr. Lewis is making her way into the hearts of students and outside people alike. Her deep spiritual life, her educational knowledge and her ability to speak Mandarin fluently have given her prestige among the Chinese scholars and the love of the students."

In the autumn of 1926 Dr. Lewis presented her first report at the annual meeting of the Foochow Woman's Conference. It included the following statistics: "Thirty-eight women have been graduated, every one of whom is a member of the Christian Church. Of these, thirty-four have given service, and to date twenty-four are giving service to Christian schools; two are in America, one of these will probably come back to the Hwa Nan faculty in June 1927; four are studying medicine; three are married and have established Christian homes;

three are postgraduate students in the universities of China. One of the latter group is preparing to teach Chinese in Hwa Nan. She was given a full scholarship in America, but chose rather to study her own literature and philosophy in her own land. This is a clear indication of the trend toward more Chinese influence in Christian schools.

"The college is serving the young women of Fukien. Very truly is it The Woman's College of South China....Not only Methodist girls come to this college. There are students representing the Baptist, Anglican, Presbyterian, Congregational and Reformed churches. All students plan to give service in the great Christian cause."

After presenting the urgent need for an increase in the faculty, Dr. Lewis closed her report on a high note of thanksgiving and radiant faith for the future. "Our hearts are lifted to the Heavenly Father in thanksgiving for the privilege of service. With the assurance of His abiding presence, we go forward into the untried year, trusting that He will lead into the new day."

#### THE REVOLUTION OF 1927

**S**ERIOUS developments followed the arrival in Foochow of the Nationalist troops early in 1927. "On January 16, a group of soldiers rioted in the city and it was feared that Nantai Island with its many educational institutions would be the next point of attack. It was decided to close the college at once though the date for Commencement (which was still held at the end of the Chinese lunar year) was so near. The student body was called to the chapel to receive this announcement. For some moments there was absolute silence which was finally

broken by quiet weeping. After prayer, all marched out except the seniors, who, the staff supposed, were mourning because they were to be deprived of all commencement week activities. Instead, on being questioned, they revealed that they were sad because their teachers were in danger."

For some weeks it seemed that it would be utterly impossible to open school. Finally, the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, having received information that private schools would be allowed to open as usual, decided to open college for the spring term on February 24. On March 24, a mob of radical students under a few leaders raided some of the Christian schools commanding the students to join them. The Hwa Nan students stood firm, however, and earnest work continued to the end of the term."<sup>1</sup>

### III

#### FIRST YEARS UNDER CHINESE LEADERSHIP

**I**N JUNE of 1927, less than eighteen months after she had been inaugurated, Dr. Ida Belle Lewis tendered her resignation as president of the college, believing that, because of the educational and religious revolutions taking place in China, accompanying the political revolution, all Christian institutions should be turned over to Chinese Christian leaders, first for administration and later for support. Miss L. Ethel Wallace, dean of the college, fully concurring in this opinion, also resigned. The Board of Directors approved the action of Dr. Lewis and Miss Wallace and elected as president Miss Carol Chen, who was the principal of the middle school (as the preparatory department was now called), and as dean, Miss Lucy Wang.

Miss Chen declined to accept the election and the Board of Directors then appointed a Commission of five to administer the affairs of the college, with Miss Carol Chen, chairman; Miss Lucy Wang, dean; Miss Mildred Li, bursar; Miss Grace Wong, principal of the middle school; Miss Pearl Wong, secretary; Dr. Lewis and Miss Wallace, advisers to the Commission. The resignation of Dr. Lewis and Miss Wallace was entirely voluntary, as there had not been the slightest indication from the Chinese staff that they considered this change of administration necessary, so the work of the Commission proceeded most harmoniously in a spirit of sympathetic cooperation. While Dr. Lewis and Miss Wallace had the privilege

of serving on the Commission, it was this group of fine able Chinese women who really had to carry the burden of major decisions and it was their wise leadership which piloted Hwa Nan to safety through this very difficult period.

An idea of how difficult the period was may be obtained from the report of Dr. Lewis to the Board of Directors at the time she tendered her resignation. She said, in part: "The earthquake which has struck so many educational institutions in this land has struck and shaken Hwa Nan, but this college has been so well founded and has been so deeply rooted in the Christian Church of Fukien Province that it has not been deeply afflicted. Again and again I have thought of the words of our Master, who said 'And the rain descended and the floods came and the winds blew and beat upon that house and it fell not because it was founded upon a rock' and that rock was Christ Jesus. Down through the years, since 1914, Miss Trimble and the devoted members of the faculty have labored to build Hwa Nan College well. In this they have not failed....

"We are facing a new future. The entire question of Christian Education is meeting the fire of public opinion in China at the present time. This seems to be the first line of attack in the great anti-Christian movement. Thus far, Hwa Nan has marvellously escaped. We hope that Hwa Nan will live as a college because we believe that it is at the heart of the constructive work for women that is being done in Fukien Province today...."<sup>1</sup>

#### DR. LEWIS ADVOCATES GOVERNMENT REGISTRATION

CONTINUING her report to the Board of Directors in June, 1927, Dr. Lewis said: "Whether or not the Board of Direc-

tors of Hwa Nan College decides to register, it is the conviction of the present administration that this step is one which must be taken as soon as possible. We believe that the transfer can be made without difficulty. We believe, further, that the transfer can be made without any diminution of the strong Christian influence which has dominated Hwa Nan from its beginning."

She then pointed out that some of the requirements for registration with the Government's Ministry of Education had already been met. The membership of the Board of Directors now had a Chinese majority. Attendance at all chapel and church services was on a voluntary basis. There was a weekly observance of the Sun Yat-sen memorial service. Students participated in many activities of college administration. With the election of the Commission, all the members of which were Chinese, an administrative method approved by the Government had been adopted.

Registration, however, was not as easily accomplished as Dr. Lewis anticipated. The regulations were stiffened from time to time, and Hwa Nan did not actually achieve registration till June, 1933 — six years after it was advocated by Dr. Lewis. How it was accomplished will be told in another chapter.

#### COURAGE TURNS THE TIDE IN A CRITICAL HOUR

**T**HE SPRING of 1927 was such a critical period that there was a good deal of questioning as to whether college should open in the fall. Rev. W. S. Bissonnette, a member of the Board of Directors, writing of the difficult decision which faced the Board at its meeting after the close of the spring

term said: "The term ended in a fever of danger and unrest. It was a hot night in June. A confused and worried Board of Directors was in session in the administration building. The question was the reopening of the college for the fall term. Should the date be set and a definite announcement be made, or would that be challenging the forces of the enemy and inviting disastrous opposition? There was a fierce anti-Christian propaganda to be encountered and beaten. Was it wise to face it squarely and take the consequences? A motion was proposed pointing to a middle course; concretely, that Hwa Nan might open for the fall term if the general situation were favorable and other colleges did likewise. This seemed prudent and sensible, but in the long pause which followed the proposal something happened in the spiritual realm. Then the president of the college rose and spoke a few quiet words that revealed the essence of the situation. It was a prophetic moment. The motion was rejected and another adopted which announced the reopening of the college on a designated day. And it opened on that day. Other crises have been met since then; a thickening crop of difficult problems had to be faced; adaptations were absolutely inescapable; the work of the college had to be harmonized with national policies of a constructive kind. Through it all, the principles of Christian service have been carried steadily forward, uncompromised, unwarped, undimmed. The troubled years have passed."

It can be truly said of Dr. Lewis, "She came to the Kingdom for such a time as this" (Esther 4:14). In her final report she said, "It is very remarkable that the entire pressure for the change of the organization of the college, making it more Chinese, has come from without its walls. There has been no sign, either from the Chinese members of the faculty or from the student body that they desired more power or

more control. The spirit throughout the revolution has been remarkable. There has seemed to be no demarkation between Chinese and foreigner. We have all been citizens of the Kingdom of God, first, and citizens of our country second. Because of this it is possible to look into the future, feeling sure that the adjustment can be made without great difficulty, and thus give to the world an evidence of our faith that it will be possible in Christ for all peoples to become one in truth."

#### UNDER THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSION

**F**Ollowing the severe testing of the spring and summer of 1927, the college opened in the fall with decreased enrollment. However, the spring of 1928 more than made up the loss, for there were 104 enrolled, the largest number to date. The Administrative Commission of five Chinese members with Dr. Lewis and Miss Wallace as advisers, functioned in perfect harmony throughout the year.

Special college events were never more appreciated than in the troubled year of 1927. One of the most delightful of these was the Campus Sing. The site was the south quad-rangle bordered by stately palms. The full moon was rising over the peak of Kushan and the campus was gay with beautiful lanterns. The whole student body participated and there were special numbers by the College Choir and the Mandolin Club.

The celebration of the holy Christmas season brought greatly needed inspiration against the chequered background of that year with its tragedies and high moments of victory. The Christmas pageant, a deeply moving presentation of the scriptural story, ministered in a real way to all who saw it.



Graduating Class of 1928.



Very soon after Christmas came the preparation for Commencement week. Of the many clever and enjoyable celebrations of junior-senior night, some thought the Grecian evening for the 1928 class was the most beautiful and artistic presentation ever made at Hwa Nan.

The climax came on Commencement day in January 1928, when, in spite of irregularities through part of the year, a class of twelve young women had completed the requirements for the B.A. degree. Two of the graduates entered medical college. All the others entered the field of Christian education, either in administrative positions or as teachers. Some later were called to positions in Southeast Asia, including Singapore and Manila. After years of service three members of this class obtained Ph.D. degrees in history, law and parasitology, respectively. Dr. Doris Hsü, the one who specialized in parasitology, became head of the Department of Biology in her Alma Mater and later gave distinguished service as dean of the college during the trying war years, and acting-president in 1946 to 1947.

Mrs. Yao (Lim Nga-Siu) of the 1928 class has had the privilege of serving in St. Stephen High School in Manila. Miss Constance Bolderston, Principal of the school, established by the Episcopal Mission, wrote in 1952 of the contribution which had been made, not only in the school, but also in the church:

"Mrs. N. S. Yao has been teaching in St. Stephen's High School since before the war. She is a very hard worker, and with her past training, has been able to fit into Manila; her English is a great asset. She is now assistant principal. She has stood for good, honest principles, when sometimes it has been anything but easy. She sets a high scholastic standard

in the Chinese high school department of which she is in charge; at the same time she is cooperative with the English department. She works with the church junior young people and helps them make a strong connecting link between our large student body (over 1500) and the church. She does a great deal of personal work.

"At present she is on her way to Boston as delegate from our Philippine Women's Auxiliary. She is our Auxiliary president here, serving her second term, elected to that position at the annual meeting of women from all over the Islands. She is a leader, not only in the school, but in the whole country.

"Besides her school and church work, she has her home and four children. What she lacks most is spare time.

"Hwa Nan can be justly proud of her former student."

#### MISS LUCY WANG ELECTED PRESIDENT

THE SERIOUS problem of who was to succeed Dr. Ida Belle Lewis as president was again faced by the Board of Directors on June 27, 1928. The names of Miss Carol Chen and Miss Lucy Wang were before them as the two best qualified to carry this heavy burden of responsibility. Though possessing many outstanding qualifications for this position, Miss Chen still refused to accept it, feeling that Miss Wang possessed certain essential qualifications which she herself lacked. Miss Wang, recognizing the special qualifications which Miss Chen had for this office, strongly urged her to consent, assuring her she would give her the fullest possible support. Miss Chen made a similar promise if only Miss Wang would agree to accept the position.

The Board of Directors finally elected Miss Wang to the presidency and this was the beginning of a period of two decades when these two women, each possessing certain qualities which the other lacked, worked cooperatively in a rare harmony in educating women to serve their country and help bring the Kingdom of God. Those who had the privilege of witnessing this Christian team-work realized how greatly it contributed to the welfare of the college.

It is worth noting that all of the presidents of Hwa Nan College were graduated from Morningside College: Miss Lydia Trimble, Miss Ida Belle Lewis and Miss Lucy Wang.

#### LUCY WANG AWARDED BARBOUR FELLOWSHIP

MISS LUCY WANG did not immediately take over the responsibilities of the presidency because she had received the signal honor of being awarded a Barbour fellowship at the University of Michigan. These fellowships were awarded only to those who had previously been Barbour scholars, and had rendered distinguished service after returning to their own country. Miss Wang had held a Barbour scholarship during her previous residence at Michigan from 1922 to 1923. She was the first Chinese woman to be awarded a Barbour fellowship and the Board of Directors decided that she should be allowed to accept the honor, during the year 1928 to 1929, and that the Administrative Commission with Miss Carol Chen as chairman, should continue to function during that period.

At the University of Michigan, Miss Lucy Wang, because of her high scholastic standing as well as her rare personality, was held in such esteem that she was instrumental in opening the door of opportunity for many of the Hwa Nan alumnae

to pursue postgraduate studies there. Bishop John Gowdy of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who previously had been president of Fukien Christian University, made an interesting comment in regard to this fact: "One of the great influences in Hwa Nan was Miss Lucy Wang's influence at the University of Michigan, so that from 1928 onwards she was able to keep one of her teachers there continually working for a Ph. D. degree. In this way she built up a highly educated Chinese faculty that many a small college in America might have envied."

#### DR. LEWIS CAMPAIGNS FOR HWA NAN IN AMERICA

DR. LEWIS with her firm grasp of the rapidly changing situation had been instrumental in facilitating the transition to Chinese administration. It was a matter of deep regret that following a severe illness, Dr. Lewis was obliged to leave the field in 1928. However, such was her devotion to Hwa Nan that even before she had regained normal strength she began to do all in her power to promote the interests of the college, by meeting many groups in special conferences and doing much public speaking. Dr. Lewis knew intimately the great source of strength the college had in its faculty, especially in the highly trained Chinese members who were so ably bearing the new burdens of administration. She also realized very keenly the weakness of the college as far as financial support was concerned. It was only because of the strictest economy in every possible way and the remarkable loyalty of the Chinese staff, who continued to serve year after year on small salaries in spite of invitations to join other institutions at a much higher salary, that Hwa Nan succeeded in carrying on, growing in spite of serious handicap.

Dr. Lewis made every possible effort during the year

1928 to 1929 to secure endowment for the college. She returned to Hwa Nan in the autumn of 1929.

Hwa Nan already had seven "Sister Colleges" which at a previous time had contributed to the budget. Each Sister College had adopted one of the departments at Hwa Nan for special gifts.<sup>2</sup> The list was as follows:

Mt. Union College, Ohio, for Gymnasium,	US\$ 2,000.
Baldwin-Wallace College, Ohio, for Household Science	1,000.
West Virginia Wesleyan, for Department of Physiology	1,000.
Cornell College, Iowa, for Music Department	2,000.
Morningside College, Iowa, for Chemistry Department	1,500.
Southwestern College, Kansas, for Biology Department	1,500.
Missouri Wesleyan College, for Normal Department	300.

#### EXPERIMENTAL ELEMENTARY PRACTICE SCHOOL

**A** NEW PROJECT of the year 1927 to 1928 was the starting of an Experimental Elementary Practice School by the Department of Education under the leadership of Miss Carol Chen. She had conceived of getting the children of the Hwa Nan alumnae enrolled in this school and as a result it was a most unusual group. The building was anything but model but the school was a great success. A member of the Education Department who supervised the practice teaching of some of the college majors in education, expressed the opinion that it would be difficult to find a more highly selected group of children, bristling with life and ideas, even in the Horace Mann Elementary School in Teachers College, New York.

Seniors and Juniors who were taking the course in "Festivals, Plays and Program-Making" were most ambitious in

preparing the children of the Experimental School to give an Easter program for less-privileged children in one of the many Hwa Nan rural Sunday Schools. They also gave a May Fete which greatly delighted the parents and friends. In imagination one could see what it would mean as such programs would later be produced all over the province.

The 1928 Spring Festival was described by an observer as "one ascending scale of joy from the first number given by the Hwa Nan Experimental School to the final number given by the college seniors". There was great enthusiasm over the spring concert which was given jointly by Fukien Christian University Glee Club of twenty-one voices and Hwa Nan Choir of twenty-three voices. The joint numbers were described as "superb". Though it poured rain the large Hwa Nan auditorium was crowded to the doors.

In May, a general Sunday School rally was held in the large Tien An Church. The majority of the thousand children present came from the rural Sunday Schools conducted by the Hwa Nan Students. Mrs. Henry V. Lacy, one of Hwa Nan's most loyal friends who in times of emergency had served on the Hwa Nan staff, was present at this rally and later at a chapel service said to the students, "The real thrill of your Sunday School rally was not in what one's eyes could see but in the fact that you had lost your lives in these children and had found them."

#### ANXIOUS DAYS

**A**FTER this burst of spring joyousness, threatening clouds again darkened our skies. Several Christian schools suffered severe loss of buildings from fires which seemed to

have been incendiary. From time to time the atmosphere was charged with anxiety. It was well that the happy events of the spring were over, for it was no longer possible to open the buildings to such large audiences. Great vigilance was exercised and all possible precautions were taken against the danger of fire. The local situation had so deteriorated that the matter of closing the Christian schools was under consideration but the final decision was to carry on and complete the work of the term.

### CHRISTIAN ATMOSPHERE

COMMENTING on the religious side of college life during the year 1928 to 1929, the dean, Miss Grace Wong wrote as follows: "During the year the affairs of the college were ably administered by Miss Carol Chen, Chairman of the Administrative Commission. She called her faculty together for a vesper service preparatory to the opening of the college term, and few of us, I think, ever listened to a more appropriate or inspiring talk. It was great in its simplicity and in its message. She said that in considering the matter of Government schools versus Christian schools she had been led to ask herself 'What should be the character of a so-called Christian school?' -- and as she had thought the matter through she had decided: 'A Christian school is one in which the prevailing atmosphere is love.' This she would like to see increasingly the high level of the spirit of Hwa Nan.

"During these days of change....the religious life of the school is being maintained. There is almost perfect attendance at the daily chapel service....Once a week there is a special service to which we have given the name of 'ritual chapel'. After the opening prelude a vested choir opens the

service for us with a processional in which is sounded the keynote that is carried through the Old Testament responsive reading, the prayer, the special music by the choir, the New Testament reading, to the recessional hymn at the close. The theme may be confession, the words of Jesus, as 'I am the water of life', or 'The Love of God.' Much time and thought are spent each week by Miss Katherine Willis in weaving music, scripture and prayer about one central theme. From the moment the choir gives the 'Call to Worship' we feel that 'The Lord is truly in His holy temple'. The spirit of worship pervades the place and after the six-fold amen or the closing prayer of supplication is sung by the choir, there is a solemn hush over all as very silently students and faculty slip away from the chapel feeling that the place whereon our feet have trod is holy ground.

"For the great Christian festivals of the year, Christmas and Easter, very special ritual services are prepared. Christmas carols or special Easter songs enrich the service. The color of the flowers and the pulpit suit the season, from the brilliant red of the poinsettias at Christmas to the royal purple of the cinerarias for Passion Week and the pure white lilies and daisies for Easter morn. There were some who felt they never had attended in any land a more beautiful Communion service than that which was held in our Hwa Nan chapel on Thursday evening of Passion Week last spring when our hearts were prepared by one of those solemn ritual services which preceded the administering of the sacrament."

Rev. W. P. W. Williams for years principal of Trinity College, and later as Archdeacon for a time, acting head of the Anglican Church in Fukien, on rare occasions presided at these special services of which he said, "Many have learned in and

through the Hwa Nan Chapel Service how to worship God in the beauty of holiness and that implies beauty expressed in music and reverent order in worship. The whole Christian Church in Foochow is deeply indebted to the staff and students of the College."

#### COLLEGE PREPARATORY ON SEPARATE CAMPUS

DURING the first stage of the growth of the college when the student body was small, it was possible to provide accommodations for both the College and the College Preparatory on the same campus. However, as both continued to grow rapidly, it became necessary to move the College Preparatory to a separate site. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society had been operating a hospital on a site adjoining Hwa Nan. A fine large new building had been erected there but following the consummation of a union project this hospital was moved to new quarters and this valuable property was given to Hwa Nan. It was then possible to plan for the physical separation of the College and the College Preparatory. The complete administrative separation took place following the return to Foochow in 1945-46 when a Board of Managers was set up for the Middle School which was thereafter known as the Hwa Nan Middle School. Miss Joanna Liu was chosen principal.

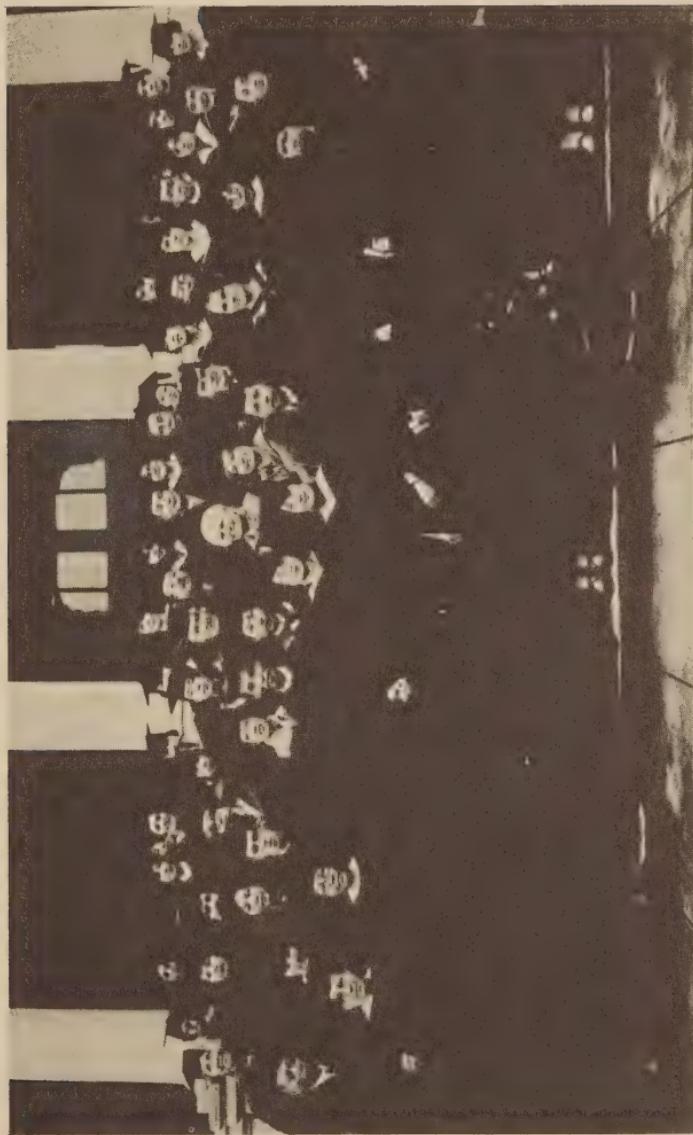
While President Lucy Wang was in America she carried a heavy load. In addition to her graduate studies she had many speaking engagements which enabled her to arouse interest for Hwa Nan. On the day following one of her addresses a gentleman who had heard the appeal sent a generous gift which was used to add equipment to the physics laboratory.

Miss Lucy Wang returned to Foochow in July, 1929, with great vision and enthusiasm. She worked incessantly till everything was ready for the fall term and then went to the meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Kyoto, where she made very effective speeches to large audiences. She returned to Foochow in December.

In November 1929, in recognition of the band which united Hwa Nan College with its Founders, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was celebrating its 60th anniversary, the Hwa Nan Choir with some of the Chinese members of the staff gave a pageant entitled, "The Message." It was written and directed by Miss Katherine H. Willis, and contained two scenes. The first was in an eastern temple in which the nations were seeking God. The second was in a western temple with its Bible and Cross in life gladly borne that others may go free.

#### THE INAUGURATION OF MISS LUCY WANG

THE INAUGURATION of Miss Lucy Wang as president of Hwa Nan in January, 1930, was one of the most significant events in the history of the college. The following excerpts are from a detailed account of the ceremonies: "On the morning of January eighteenth, the massive temple bell that hangs on the south balcony of Payne Hall pealed out its summons and the formal procession of the college Board of Directors, representative guests, college faculty and alumnae slowly advanced through the hall to the large auditorium while friends and guests assembled sang 'A Mighty Fortress is Our God'. Former presidents Miss Trimble and Dr. Lewis occupied seats of honor on the platform.



Inauguration of President Lucy Wang, who stands in front of Miss Trimble and Dr. Lewis, with Dean Grace Wong and Dr. Wong Gang-hou on her right. Behind the Dean is C. J. Lin and behind him Bishop Gowdy. Dr. Edwards is beside Dr. Lewis.



"The introductory address was given by the president of Hwa Nan Board of Directors, Dr. Wong Gang-huo. He told of the rich inheritance of Miss Wang to the best culture of Old China as the granddaughter of Mr. Wang Ing-kang, a national figure, having the highest degree among China's learned literati. He spoke of the scholarly achievements of Miss Wang, herself, her undergraduate and graduate record, her personal qualifications, and her character, all of which marked her as a woman of unusual power and he further added the Board of Directors was to be congratulated in having secured such able leadership for this day in China. At the close of his address Dr. Wong administered the oath of office to Miss Wang.

"Dr. John R. Edwards, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, as a representative of the Methodist Episcopal Church, welcomed President Wang on behalf of the Hwa Nan Board of Trustees, the General Officers of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and the Church (saying) 'To you Miss Lucy Wang, lady of noble birthright through gentle Chinese ancestry, of unusual talent, of excellent training, and of a second birthright into a newer civilization, is today entrusted the guidance of this important institution. You, yourself, have come to be known in the West as well as in the East as a representative of the best in this new civilization. It is a great honor to you to be called to serve as chief officer in this your Alma Mater. It is likewise a great compliment to the school that it has been able to produce fruitage of the kind you exemplify.... The hopes of the years are fulfilled in this moment when one of China's distinguished daughters takes the helm of Hwa Nan. Lucy Wang, Apostle of the New Freedom, by the grace of God and with the confidence of your colleagues and the trustees of this institution, you 'have come to the Kingdom for such a time as this.' "

Other addresses of welcome followed, one by the Commissioner of Education of Fukien province, and one by President C. J. Lin of Fukien Christian University. Dean Grace Wong then read cablegrams of greeting from other colleges in China, from the Board of Trustees in America, from Bishop Frederick T. Keeney and Bishop Wallace E. Brown, from President Ruthven of the University of Michigan, and from other special friends, absent faculty members and alumnae.

President Wang responded briefly but impressively. She said, in part: "You all know the struggles through which the college has passed and the way it has grown in spite of them. We cannot help but be grateful to our American friends of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society which have made this achievement possible. We also wish to express our gratitude to the past presidents and members of the faculty who have given their lives to this college. I, myself, am a product of the institution and words cannot express my gratitude. The resident Bishop and the members of our Board who have so willingly given their best advice at all times have also made this new era in the history of Hwa Nan possible....

"The college motto, 'Having received I ought to give' is taken from the teaching of the One whom we worship and adore, Jesus Christ. We must use His personality and character as our example and must follow His spirit of love; all who have ever studied at Hwa Nan must remember that in ourselves we are nothing. Everything we know we have learned from those who have gone before us, and now it is our privilege to pass on everything that we have gained to those who are coming after us. We may not be selfish if we are to practice the teaching of Christ or to show our loyalty to Hwa Nan or lastly, to realize the ideals of a complete college education. For

the sake of the womanhood of China I dare not refuse this position of responsibility. I ask your constant encouragement and support. The greater part of the work of this institution depends on you. I have only a small part."

Following the inaugural ceremonies there was a banquet for guests and alumnae in Trimble Hall.

#### THE DEAN MARRIES

LOSELY following this inauguration another event occurred which vitally affected the administration of the college. On January 25, 1930, the Hwa Nan chapel was the scene of a lovely wedding, when Miss Grace Wong, dean of Hwa Nan, was married to Mr. N. I. Low, a graduate of Hongkong University, who had held important positions in educational circles in Singapore. Miss Wong had graduated from Hwa Nan in 1924. Then after a period of successful teaching she had gone to Syracuse University for her master's degree. On her return to Hwa Nan she made a very valuable contribution to the Department of Education. It was with deep regret that Hwa Nan faced the loss of her efficient service. The administration was grateful, however, that the couple remained in Foochow during Mr. Low's furlough, so that Mrs. Low could continue her work as dean during this period, while Mr. Low gave most welcome assistance in the English department.

Some time after Mrs. Low's departure, her sister, Miss Pearl Wong, finally responded to the urgent appeal of the Board of Directors, and accepted the position of dean. After receiving her A.B. degree from Ohio University, Miss Wong had a year of graduate study in Boston University School of Religious Education. Her early home training in Chinese

from her scholar-father, Rev. Wong De-gi, was an invaluable asset. Of her efficient work, President Wang said, "Because of her patience and kindness, combined with clear judgement, Miss Wong is showing unusual capability in solving many problems that arise daily among the students."

### THE FACT FINDING COMMISSION VISITS HWA NAN

In 1930 the Fact Finding Commission "a corps of research workers", sent to the Orient by "The Laymen's Foreign Mission Inquiry after 100 years", visited Hwa Nan. In 1931 three of the members of the Commission of Appraisal visited Foochow: Dr. Rufus M. Jones, Professor of Philosophy at Haverford College, Dr. Arlo A. Brown, President of Drew University and Miss Ruth F. Woodsmall, Specialist in Work for Women, Y. W. C. A., New York. After returning to America Miss Woodsmall made this statement about Hwa Nan: "Hwa Nan has certainly made and is making a distinctive contribution which should be conserved. The unique feature of Hwa Nan, it seems to me, is the fact that the graduates have entered intimately and creatively into the life of China and especially have been willing to do pioneering in rural China. This specialized feature of training for positions of Christian Leadership should not be lost, whatever future adjustments it seems necessary to make."

### COLLEGE PHYSICIAN

In HER REPORT for 1931-32, President Wang made special reference to the great contribution which Dr. Sarah Fong Sung had been making as college physician since the year 1928 when she joined the Hwa Nan staff. Dr. Fong was one of the first class of five students who entered Hwa Nan College in

1914. After the completion of her sophomore year, Miss Fong went to America. She was graduated from Coe College, Iowa, and in 1925 was granted the M.D. degree from Boston University. Under Dr. Fong's supervision many improvements were made in the daily diet of the students, especially the serving of bean milk every morning at 10:15. "Dr. Fong worked unceasingly in an effort to keep the students well and strong. Under her wise guidance a health conscience was developed which resulted in a marked improvement of health."

#### ADVANCE IN OTHER LINES

IN 1931 great advance was made in the work of the rural Sunday Schools as Miss Dorothy Tiang, previous to her going to America for post-graduate work, had had valuable practical experience in rural fields. While at Drew University, she received special training in Sunday School work. She introduced for the first time the graded lesson system. After two years of her supervision the rural Sunday Schools had been so well organized that the National Christian Student Council had made the request that Hwa Nan write a full account of methods and plans for the use of schools and churches in other parts of China.

In the fall of 1931, Miss Ruth Ciu, who had completed her work for her M.A. degree in the University of Michigan, sacrificed the opportunity offered her of continuing studies leading to the Ph.D. degree, and returned to Hwa Nan to meet the urgent need in the Botany Department.

Because of Ruth Ciu's outstanding record, the University of Michigan granted another Barbour Scholarship to a Hwa Nan graduate for graduate study in botany, although there

were 189 applicants and only eight awarded. The success of Dr. Ciu in this field was partially due to her initial training under the leadership of Dr. Dorothea Keeney, founder of the department at Hwa Nan.

# IV

## RECOGNITION IN CHINA AND AMERICA

FROM the very beginning of her administration President Wang had steadfastly and courageously set before her the goal of the registration of the college with the Chinese Government's Ministry of Education at the earliest possible date. In August, 1931, the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors had authorized a committee to make the necessary changes in the constitution to meet the Government's requirements. As a first step in the long process, an application for the registration of the Board of Directors was sent in, and after further modifications suggested by the Government authorities had been made, the application for registration was accepted on October 9, 1931.

That, however, was only a beginning. There were many other adjustments to be made. The curriculum had to be changed to comply with the Government's rules. It was a difficult task to change the course of study and at the same time preserve the Christian character of the school.

Then there were financial requirements to be met. No college could be registered if its budget fell below a certain specified sum. In view of these financial requirements, Hwa Nan, though a college of arts and science, applied for registration only as a college of arts. That application was refused on the ground that China already had too many colleges of arts.

## A PERIOD OF ANXIETY

**H**WA NAN during her short history had already become inured to recurring crises, but perhaps never before was there cause for greater anxiety than in 1933. The illness of the president at this critical time in the early part of the year made it necessary for the acting-dean to carry the administrative responsibility temporarily.

The world-wide depression was at its most severe point and necessitated a cut in the budget at the very time when the college was striving to meet the financial requirements of registration. This cut was such a severe blow that a special urgent appeal was sent to the Board of Trustees in America. If Hwa Nan failed to meet the requirements of the Ministry of Education, the college had to face the possibility of having its doors closed by the Government.

In this situation President Wang gave still further evidence of her complete devotion to her task. The Board of Directors had requested her to go to Nanking to negotiate in person with the Ministry of Education. Though she had not yet fully recovered from her illness she decided to set out at once on this personal mission to Nanking, trusting in God for guidance that Hwa Nan might be saved in that hour when its very existence was threatened. It was only because of the extreme gravity of the situation that President Wang's physician gave his reluctant consent for her to make the trip.

As she later shared with her staff the varied experiences of those arduous weeks, it seemed that truly she had been following a mysterious guiding hand. She claimed no honor for herself in the achieving of this victory but instead gave all

glory to the One in whose Providence all things worked together toward the arrival at the desired goal. Quite unforeseen details contributed to the success of her mission — even to the chance meeting, on the train between Shanghai and Nanking, with a friend who was able to give her great assistance in contacting important officials in the Ministry of Education.

### FAVORING FACTORS

WHEN the officials examined the Hwa Nan budget and noted the low salaries received by the staff of Hwa Nan, they at once came to the conclusion that the staff could not be highly trained. However, it happened that there were young men in the particular office of the Ministry of Education, which was dealing with budgets, who personally knew of the superior training which the professors of the college had received while taking graduate study in America, leading to the degrees of Master of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy. Only then the truth of the situation came to light, that while a number of the Hwa Nan professors had been offered very attractive salaries elsewhere, they chose to make the financial sacrifice and remain at Hwa Nan, even though it was not possible for the college to make any increase in their low salaries. This rare spirit, manifested in the Hwa Nan staff, made a deep impression on these officials.

Another great factor in convincing the authorities of the Ministry of Education that Hwa Nan must be allowed to continue, was the unusual record of the Hwa Nan alumnae. When they saw that seventy-eight per cent of the graduates were serving their country — in the fields of education, medicine and social service — they exclaimed, "This is the highest record of service of any institution in China." On different sub-

sequent occasions when Dr. Wang addressed groups of the alumnae, it gave her great satisfaction to tell them that they had been the chief factor in winning the coveted prize of registration.

### HOW REGISTRATION WAS ACHIEVED

WHILE application had been made only for registration of a college of arts, the officials of the Ministry of Education, who had personal knowledge of the excellent training which the professors in the science departments had received, protested, saying that Hwa Nan should be allowed to continue its science departments. Fortunately the Inspector from Nanking, who had visited Hwa Nan a few months earlier, had given a very good report of the science equipment. So the Ministry of Education decided to grant Hwa Nan provisional registration, not merely as a college of arts, but as a college of arts and science, thereby giving recognition to the seven departments for which the college had been laying foundations for years.

This provisional registration was given with the understanding that Hwa Nan would make increases along three lines — science equipment, teaching staff and budget — before obtaining permanent registration.

In June, 1933, when provisional registration was granted, President Wang immediately cabled the good news to Hwa Nan. By a happy coincidence the message arrived at an hour when the Hwa Nan faculty had assembled in the dining hall. There was a long-established custom at Hwa Nan of having a weekly faculty devotional meeting at the noon hour followed by a Chinese luncheon. Simple though the food might be it was delicious



Dr. Lucy C. Wang  
*Third President*



and occasionally some special treat was contributed by a member of the staff, so that it might be described as a time of "feast and fellowship". Never had the tide of joy run so high as on this occasion when, during the luncheon, the telegram from President Wang was delivered to the acting-president bringing the glad news that registration had been won.

Bishop Ralph A. Ward, in an article entitled "A Woman Wins", commented on this achievement as "an important event in current educational history in China. Facing the crisis, President Wang set out to accomplish the impossible.... She spent many weeks in Nanking, the capital, and elsewhere, quietly presenting the needs of a woman's college for the educational system of China, and Hwa Nan College in particular, to people in responsible positions. By the middle of June they were convinced that Hwa Nan should continue as a separate college for women.

"What has been achieved in June, 1933, registration for Hwa Nan College, is a fine contribution to Chinese educational policies. It is comparable to similar achievements for women's colleges in America at periods when their very existence was in peril. It is highly significant that Hwa Nan, which has maintained a remarkably strong Christian spirit and influence, has qualified in the eyes of the Chinese Government for continued life as a separate institution. Registration, under what seemed to be impossible conditions, is a fine tribute to the quality and stability of the work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and a personal achievement of the first order in school administration by President Lucy Wang."

The Ministry of Education decided that the conditions laid down for Hwa Nan had been sufficiently met, and in June, 1934,

granted permanent registration.

### VISIT OF MRS. LEON ROY PEEL

In 1933 Mrs. Leon Roy Peel, Secretary of the Hwa Nan Board of Trustees, made a tour of the Orient. As the official correspondent she was the important link between the College and its Founders. It meant much to her and to the College that she could have this opportunity for a personal survey of the work being carried on, and it is impossible to express adequately the debt of gratitude which Hwa Nan College owes to Mrs. Peel for the indefatigable way in which for many years she exerted every possible effort to promote the interests of this College in which she had come to believe so strongly. In report of her tour she said: "I was privileged to meet the alumnae of Hwa Nan College in Peiping, Shanghai, Amoy, and the Philippine Islands. In all of these places alumnae organizations had been started." She also expressed her appreciation of the spirit of loyalty and cooperation which she found in the college. She closed her report with this statement: "Our church work in Foochow is one of the most outstanding pieces of work that I witnessed on the field. Interest on the part of students and Christians in Foochow is very noticeable and commendable. The pastor is an outstanding man, his wife is a graduate of Hwa Nan."

During the difficult autumn term of 1933, several members of the staff, who had been pursuing postgraduate studies in America, returned to strengthen the faculty. Dr. Carol Chen had received her Ph. D. degree from Columbia University where she had specialized in the field of secondary education. Miss Stella Wang had received her M. A. from the University of Michigan, her special field of study being elemen-

tary education. The third Hwa Nan alumna, Miss Josephine Huang, after two years of special study in Mills College returned to her Alma Mater to meet a great need in the Department of History.

Many gifts from friends on both sides of the Pacific were especially welcome during this time of financial crisis. The Directors not only gave time and effort in the interests of the college, but contributed personal gifts. It was during 1934 that Hwa Nan received the first subsidy of \$8,000. from the China Foundation for the purchase of science equipment. President Wang refused to accept a higher salary than the meager ones paid her co-workers. Hwa Nan was open to criticism because it was impossible to engage graduates of other institutions, because of the small salary offered. Adjustment was later made so that the standard of salary was the equivalent of that paid women in other colleges. Then Hwa Nan welcomed the opportunity of engaging teachers who were graduates of other institutions of learning.

#### ABSOLUTE CHARTER FROM NEW YORK STATE

ACCORDING to the regulations of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, an institution holding a provisional charter must in due time apply for an absolute charter to replace the provisional one. In May, 1934, the Board of Trustees of Hwa Nan College voted to make application for an absolute charter, delegating Mrs. Dorr Diefendorf, of the trustees, and Miss L. Ethel Wallace, of the faculty, to represent them in Albany.

The problem of preparing the application, involved a most intricate procedure. Mrs. Thomas Nicholson, president of

the Board of Trustees, Mrs. Leon Roy Peel, secretary of the Board, and Miss Wallace in due time prepared the many exhibits required with the petition duly signed by the president and secretary of the Board of Trustees. The petition from the Board of Trustees included this statement of their conviction as to the contribution which Hwa Nan had already made to China: "We believe in this institution. We have seen it grow from the preparatory stages to college grade. We have seen its graduates going forth strong in body, keen in intellect, noble in character, potent in influence to help China in the day of her remaking. It is impossible to tabulate or measure the creative force of such an institution in the plastic life of New China or in the interrelated life of our world."

As it was impossible for Mrs. Dorr Diefendorf to go to Albany, Mrs. Maude White Hardie, a trustee, at a great personal sacrifice, agreed to go with Miss Wallace to present the application to Dr. Horner, Assistant Commissioner for Higher Education of the State of New York.

The application was considered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York at their meeting in September. Dr. Horner immediately dispatched the following telegram to Miss Wallace on September 21, 1934: "Board of Regents today granted absolute charter to Hwa Nan College with power to confer B. A. and B. S. degrees."

Dr. Horner, who had been sympathetic and helpful throughout the long period of negotiations, followed his telegram with the following letter, written on October 26: "Now that Hwa Nan has secured an absolute charter from the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York and is authorized to confer the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of

Science in its own right, I should be glad to have you convey to President Wang and your entire faculty my congratulations upon the new estate of the College and my very best wishes for its continued success.

"In the course of my inquiries preliminary to my final recommendation to the Regents that the absolute charter should be granted I was much impressed by the interest exhibited in the institution by your Trustees and the American educators familiar with the College whom I consulted. This interest was in no sense perfunctory and seemed to me to carry with it a cordial good will and hearty approval of an unusual character. The Board of Trustees and the officers of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church seem to me to be profoundly interested in Hwa Nan College. That interest constitutes an endowment which cannot be measured in material terms. The letters I received from Graduate Schools in America indicate that Hwa Nan College even in her short history has already won favorable notice in this country. The opportunity for the College in the future seems splendid. Please be assured that this Department will watch with interest its future career and will be glad to be of any possible service to it."

#### CHARTER DAY CELEBRATION

**H**ITHERTO Charter Day had been celebrated on September twenty-eighth, the date on which the provisional charter had been granted. But in 1935 the celebration occurred a week earlier to coincide with the day on which the absolute charter was granted, and was a most memorable event. It was reported as follows: "For the first time the Charter Day program was shared with a larger circle of friends, and students

of the Hwa Nan Middle School, also given a holiday for the occasion, were invited to be present. Miss Lydia Trimble, first President of the College, gave the address of the afternoon, tracing the growth of Hwa Nan through the trials and difficulties of early years when not everyone favored higher education for women. 'But', said Miss Trimble, 'the red-letter days were far more numerous than the disappointing ones, and the reddest red-letter day was the day on which I saw one of Hwa Nan's own daughters, Miss Lucy C. Wang, inaugurated as the first Chinese president of Hwa Nan College. Dr. Wang herself on the platform as Chairman justified all that Miss Trimble had expressed of hope for the future of Hwa Nan.'

"The roll of the alumnae, read while candles were lighted for each class, carried the audience, in imagination to all the far places where Hwa Nan alumnae were working, the Philippines, South Sea Islands, Singapore, Canton, Swatow, Amoy and the neighboring cities, Foochow and environs, Shanghai, Nanking, Kaifeng, Tsinan, Peiping, Taiyuan in Shansi, and even across the Pacific, where several alumnae were doing graduate work in American universities. An enthusiastic audience applauded the reading of the Absolute Charter granted by the Board of Regents of the State of New York on September 21, 1934.

"This service alone would have been a fitting tribute to Hwa Nan's new status as a College of Arts and Science, granting its own degrees, but there was another feature of the program of special interest to the guests. The new Home Economics Practice House was dedicated with an open-air service in front of the building. The guests were first conducted by Miss Mae Chen, Head of the Department, and her students through the new building, where several students live with

their instructors, doing all the work of the house, planning all the meals and cooking them, and occasionally serving delicious dinners to invited guests. Tea was then served on the lawn before the more serious business of dedication was begun. The District Superintendent was in charge of the service, assisted by the pastor of the student church. Thus the new Practice House was inducted into the larger plan for Hwa Nan College as an integral part of the school, and dedicated with an inspiring litany to the task of helping to bring the Kingdom of God to the homes of China."

### PROBLEM OF AFFILIATION

FOR A NUMBER of years the question of affiliation of Hwa Nan College with Fukien Christian University had been discussed. Cooperation which would be mutually helpful was very difficult because of the great distance between the two sites. To many it seemed that the advantage which would be gained by moving Hwa Nan to a new site adjoining that of Fukien Christian University would be in no way commensurate with the loss sustained by transplanting Hwa Nan from her present most desirable location.

Bishop Hind of the Anglican Mission in Foochow opposed the move because he felt the influence of Hwa Nan on the religious life of Foochow would be impaired. Some years later he made the following statement: "One has a keen sense of the value to the Christian cause of having a great center of Christian life and learning located in the very midst of the population. Where the purpose of a College is merely study and research it may well be advantageous to have it located in quiet country surroundings, but when to that purpose there is added the evangelistic role then there is good reason, both from the

point of view of the community and that of those who are to be the medium of evangelism, to have it located in a centre of population. I have always felt that from the missionary angle it was a great source of strength to have Hwa Nan situated in Foochow."

Dr. Frank D. Gamewell, Secretary of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church in China, was in favor of small colleges and against large combinations. He said: "Whether in China or America I thoroughly believe in the small college in exerting Christian influence on the individual life during formative years. And I think we lose much that is not only desirable but essential in the combinations that lead to larger groups. I have known Hwa Nan from its beginning and watched its development through the formative years under Lydia Trimble, and say without hesitation that no school in China has exerted a saner, more persistent Christian influence than Hwa Nan."

Cooperation between Hwa Nan and Fukien Christian University was possible, however, in musical affairs. For example, the combined choirs of the two institutions gave a Candle-light Carol Service both at the University and at Hwa Nan during the week preceding Christmas in 1935. This event was reported as follows: "With a combined choir of fifty-four voices, the various numbers given were well balanced and made it possible to give variety to the program. From the moment that the strains of the processional were first heard until the closing notes of the recessional died out, the atmosphere of reverent worship was present in the entire audience. It would be hard to state which of the numbers stood out for excellence... It would probably be most accurate to state that there was a gradually improving rendition in each of the num-

bers ending in a wonderful climax in the 'Glory to God in the Highest' by Pergolosi which was sung by the combined choirs. One cannot speak too highly of the effective training of the two choirs by their respective directors, Mrs. Roderick Scott for the Fukien Christian University Choir and Miss Grace Davis for the Hwa Nan Choir. Miss Eugenia Savage of the Hwa Nan faculty presided at the piano."

Not only in music, but in other ways there was cooperation between the two institutions. Joint meetings of the staff were held for the discussion of common problems and possible ways of cooperation. Also, exchange of members of the faculty was arranged.

#### PRESIDENT WANG'S TRIP TO THE SOUTH SEAS

**I**N THE EARLY months of 1937, President Wang, on the recommendation of the Board of Directors, made an extended trip to contact Hwa Nan alumnae in the interests of the college. Starting out in February, 1937, she visited Hongkong, Canton, Manila, Singapore and Java. Previous to her arrival in Manila, her coming was announced in one of the newspapers. After stating the high position which she held in educational circles in Fukien Province it referred to "the series of receptions . . . which were being arranged by the local Chinese community, particularly by the alumnae of her college who are everywhere in the Philippines occupying important positions in their respective communities." During the two weeks she spent in Manila she was welcomed not only by the Hwa Nan alumnae but by various organizations and individuals. She was also requested to address different groups of people and the English and Chinese newspapers constantly reported the welcome she received. As one newspaper reported: "Dr. Lucy

Wang, the great Chinese educator, charms the Filipino audience." Among the groups she addressed were the student body of the Philippine Woman's University, two large women's clubs, and the Philippine Association of University Women. She was the guest of honor at a dinner given by President and Mrs. Bocobo at the University of the Philippines.

The alumnae were organized into the Manila Hwa Nan Alumnae Association, with Mrs. Albino Z. Sycip, Hwa Nan 1934, as Chairman. She was the wife of a prominent banker and took the lead in the alumnae effort to secure funds for the support of the college. The people in Manila contributed ten thousand dollars (more than three thousand dollars in American currency). In a large envelope containing the gift checks, Mrs. Sycip enclosed a note saying: "Thank God for His great love to Hwa Nan and we hope you and we here continuously pray for each other."

From Manila President Wang and Mrs. Chen Wen-lin, president of the Hwa Nan Alumnae Association in Amoy, who was her companion in this tour, went to Batavia (now known as Jakarta) where through the assistance of Margaret Wong, of the class of 1923, and her husband Consul General Sung, word was sent ahead to the ports where they intended to call so that in each place they were met by the Chinese Consul and representatives of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

Then followed an extended tour of Malaya where the Chinese are a large percentage of the total population, many of them coming from Fukien province. In Singapore the Malaya Hwa Nan Alumnae Association was organized with Grace Wong Low, of the class of 1924, and former dean of Hwa Nan as chairman. A scholarship bearing the name of the association

was established. During her visit in Singapore President Wang greatly appreciated the arrangement made by Bishop and Mrs. Lee, Miss Nelson and other representatives of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society for a meeting at which there was an interesting discussion on the matter of cooperation of their work with Hwa Nan College. President Wang expressed the conviction that Hwa Nan filled a distinct and imperative need in the progress of the women of China. She described the social position of the women at the beginning of the century and the stages of development that they have gone through slowly and steadily until today they are in all the professions side by side with the men. There had come to President Wang a conviction that Hwa Nan, the only Woman's College in South China, had a real responsibility in the lifting of the standards of womanhood, especially of the hundreds of thousands of Chinese women overseas, many of whom had not even been touched by the great awakening which had come to the women in China, their motherland.

Reporting on her trip to the Board of Directors in August, 1937, President Wang said: "As a college we owe a great debt of gratitude to the love and loyalty of our graduates and also to their husbands for the success of our financial campaign this year. We have now in hand the sum of \$31,286.70. There are pledges still outstanding of \$2,340. My heart is overwhelmed with joy and gratitude for this wonderful fellowship with our alumnae abroad." This sum of money was applied to the Hwa Nan endowment fund.

## V

## IMPACT OF THE SINO-JAPANESE WAR

COLLEGE opened in September, 1937, in an atmosphere of tense anxiety, for in the previous July the long struggle between Japan and China had become open warfare. Nevertheless, on the seventeenth of September, President Wang was able to cable this message to the Board of Trustees: "College opened regularly, seventy per cent usual enrollment. Expect later additions from war-ridden regions. All safety precautions taken. Calm courage prevails."

The situation during the previous summer was well described by a member of the staff writing on the twenty-first of November: "In August, people had been pouring out of the city into the country and to distant Southern cities until it was said only one half of the population of 600,000 was left. Still the Government courageously ordered the opening of schools, and who can do other than deeply admire the indomitable spirit in which Chinese leaders have faced this deadly storm. I shall never forget one day, shortly before College opened, some of us were sitting in a committee meeting when a phone message came that our sister city Amoy, only one hour distant by plane, had been bombed. We supposed Foochow would be the next point of attack so we quickly adjourned. Our first thought was to get our most valuable documents, our deeds and permanent records, to a place of greater safety, as educational institutions seemed to be the special target for the enemy's ruthless bombing. The next urgent matter demanding

our attention was the preparing of dugouts and places of refuge for our students and staff in case of air raids. However, though Amoy had been bombed again and again, Foo-chow has not yet been touched. It seems almost incredible that our College has been able to 'carry on' normally with about eighty-five per cent enrollment. Unfortunately some of the college students from distant places were prevented from returning."

#### LECTURES ON WAR-TIME KNOWLEDGE

**S**PECIAL features of the fall term, were described by Dean Doris Hsü as follows: "Aside from their regular academic work at the beginning of the term, every student was required to attend a lecture each day on war-time knowledge, such as precautions against air-raids and poisonous gases, war-time economics, and control of food and communications. Later this was reduced to two hours a week. Moreover each student had to learn to be a first-aid nurse. The whole student body was divided into groups. Trained doctors and nurses were invited to give a one-hour lecture on first-aid every Saturday afternoon. Every week each group, supervised by a teacher, had one hour of practice. They were not only equipped with practical knowledge of first-aid, but each student was required to prepare a bag which contained all necessary medical materials. In case of emergency they were ready to render service at a moment's notice.

"The students also made considerable contribution in other ways. Each student bought a ten dollar liberty bond either with her own money or from funds solicited from others, making a total of more than eight hundred dollars. In addition to this more than half of the students voluntarily joined the move-

ment of 'a cent a day' contribution started by the central office of the National New Life Movement.

"With the onset of cold weather all the citizens of China realized the great need of warm clothes for the soldiers in the war zone. Large quantities of padded jackets were sent to the front from all over the country. Each of the Hwa Nan students contributed three padded jackets embroidered with red Chinese characters 'wishing you victory'. Then they began industriously knitting woolen socks for the soldiers. Each student, no matter whether she had ever learned to knit before or not, had to knit one pair of woolen socks.

"Though the financial burden was already so heavy, the students did not forget the refugees. They generously gave both money and old clothes for the homeless people. Also in their spare time they went from door to door to solicit things, including food, for the refugees. Car-loads of articles, mostly clothes, were finally obtained. During the Christmas season, money, which would ordinarily have been spent on gifts for friends, was contributed to the refugees, in a spirit of overwhelming gratitude for the unexpectedly peaceful Christmas in Foochow.

"In spite of their heavy schedule both academically and otherwise, Hwa Nan students gladly continued, for two hours each week, the work of mass education which they had started in 1936 in a nearby village. In addition to teaching these women to read and to write they taught them some common knowledge specially needed in time of war. A newspaper containing important current events and common knowledge was issued by the students twice a week in such simple language that it was within the comprehension of those villagers. These news-

papers were distributed to those who could read, and the contents given verbally to the illiterates. The women of this particular village were greatly benefitted by the persistent service of our students."

### PATRIOTIC EXTENSION WORK

**I**N ADDITION to the activities in the nearby villages which the Hwa Nan students carried out on their own initiative, they took part in a project for province-wide patriotic extension work sponsored by the Commissioner of Education. This official ordered all middle schools and colleges closed for the first three months of 1938 so that the students, both men and women, could carry on a vast program of education among the masses of the people, as part of the war effort.

The first three weeks of the year were spent in a training camp, with the Hwa Nan students living with girls from other schools in the Government Experimental Primary School. The boys were housed in what had previously been the East Lake Military Barracks. The daily schedule was strenuous. The rising hour was five-thirty, and the flag raising ceremony came at six, with students standing for a lecture which might last an hour. There were other lectures during the day. Some dealt with such topics as real conditions in Japan. Others were concerned with the methods to be used in mass education. There were also drill periods and lessons in first-aid. As the Hwa Nan girls were already expert in first-aid they were held up as examples to the other girls.

The students in the training camp were all under strict discipline, and were not allowed to use umbrellas when it rained. At such times they donned their big, conical, bamboo

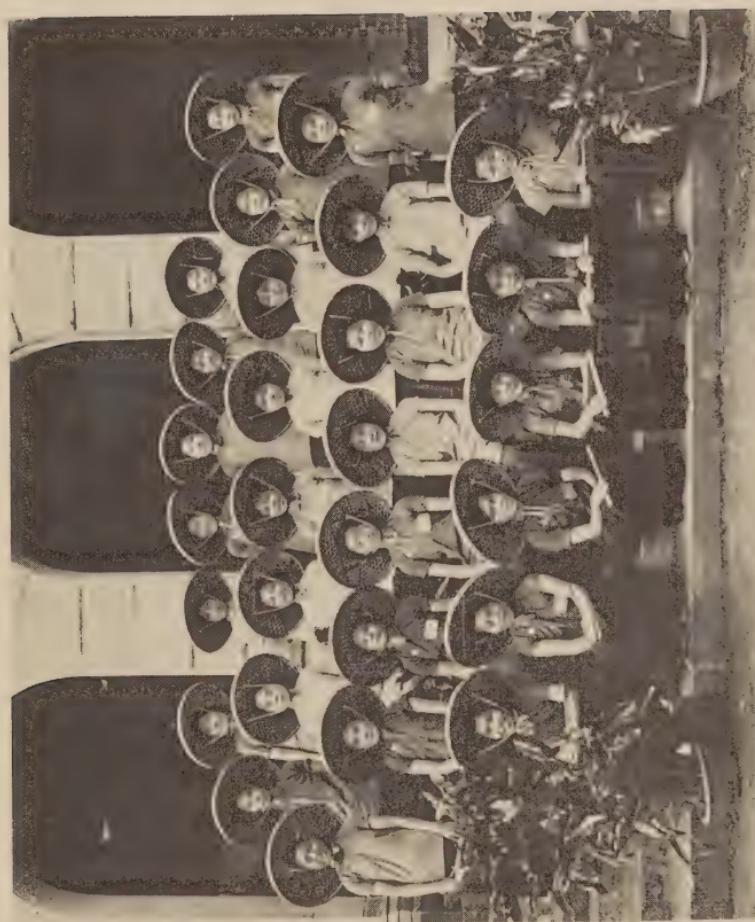
hats with broad brims. When not in use these hats were strapped to their backs. At the closing exercises the Commissioner of Education laid great stress on these hats, pointing out that they not only symbolized simplicity of dress but also indicated the desire of the students to get on a common footing with the farmers who toiled under similar bamboo hats in winter's cold and summer's heat. The Commissioner also gave each student a short symbolic sword, saying that scholars in ancient times carried swords, which stood for dignity, righteousness, truth and courage.

#### THE MASS EDUCATION CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED

THE HWA NAN students after completing three weeks of training were assigned to three different "regiments" according to their native dialects. The Foochow girls were sent in three successive months to Ingtai, Futsing and Nanning respectively, where their dialect was understood. The girls speaking the dialect of Hinghwa, worked in that region, while the Amoy students worked in their own area.

In Ingtai, a county seat, the campaign started auspiciously with programs given in the large local theater before audiences of two thousand on three successive days, beginning on Chinese New Year's Day. The programs consisted chiefly of patriotic plays depicting conditions in war-torn areas and the havoc wrought by the enemy. One play was about refugees and was so moving that some of the audience wept outright. Another play was designed to urge mothers to let their sons go to the front instead of using all sorts of subterfuges to keep them at home.

Following the opening plays the girls were assigned to



Hwa Nan Students — Mass Education Campaign 1938.



different centers by the local magistrates for house-to-house visitation. In one place they visited 122 families in one morning. They spoke to the women at work in their courtyards or their kitchens, telling them of what the Japanese were doing to their country. The girls also gave suggestions on hygiene and child care.

More effective than these visits were the training camps for representative women from rural areas. The camps lasted five days during which the women were given much-needed enlightenment through lectures, talks, training in first-aid, health and sanitation, citizenship, status of the war with Japan and assurances of China's final victory.

Many girls experienced an initial shock when they saw for the first time the utter ignorance of the people in the villages especially in those where there were no churches, no schools, and no knowledge of health and sanitation. It was a happy surprise to find a very different situation in the southern districts where they worked out from Futsing. Here the knowledge of the Gospel of Christ was so widespread that in almost every village Christians welcomed them. In a number of rural centers they found Hwa Nan alumnae at work, and something seemed to have happened in their hearts as they saw these young women out on the front lines serving. One of the freshmen in an overflowing burst of enthusiasm said, "We never loved Hwa Nan so much before!"

At first some of the village women fled at the approach of the students, having been told that they would make them bob their hair and take military training. By contrast, when the girls departed, they were sent on their way like honored guests with the presentation of complimentary satin banners and the

setting off of firecrackers. By this campaign many links of sympathy were forged between the country folk and the students.

The college girls had gained a new insight into the lives of these country women who in turn had been so charmed by the simplicity and friendliness of the girls that in one case a woman in an isolated village wanted to adopt one of the students as her own daughter. Another country woman said to a group of Hwa Nan students, "If every woman in China were like you, our country would certainly be strong."

Dr. Doris Hsü, who had personally observed this extension work, was asked to broadcast a speech from Foochow station. She spoke of the impact of this experience, both on the country women and on the college students. "There will be a real link of sympathy between the cultural class and the masses of uneducated people. The barrier of class distinction has been torn down by this work, and the stronghold of patriotism has been established. The unity of all the citizens of China is approaching the goal of realization.

"As far as the students are concerned, the practical knowledge of country life can never be obtained from academic education.... One will never realize the need of the masses until one goes and lives with them, sees with one's own eyes and hears their outcry for help with one's own ears. There will be no burning desire to meet their needs or to reform social conditions until the heart has been touched by the really pathetic living conditions.... A great vision is before us.... A constant call for help comes from our fellow women.... This is a great challenge to us."

Statistics for one of the three campaigns recorded 7,500

families visited; fourteen public dramatic performances with a total attendance of 16,500; one hundred women instructed in first-aid; four training classes held.

### HWA NAN MOVES INLAND

ALL through the winter Hwa Nan had lived in a state of uncertainty because of frequent air raids. On May 11, 1938 the disturbing news came that Amoy had fallen to the Japanese. On the following day an all-day faculty meeting was held and after consultations with Dr. James Ding, President of the Board of Directors, and with Bishop Gowdy, it was decided to accept an invitation to move to Nanping. This place, previously called Yenping, and located on the Min River about one hundred and twenty miles above Foochow, was a Methodist center, and there were buildings which Hwa Nan could share.

There were many delays before boats could be secured for the journey, and a good many students withdrew to accompany their parents to places of safety. The sixty-six girls left in the middle school got off on June 8, but the forty-four college girls with the staff did not start till June 21. The boat was smaller than standard and it was hard to pack everything on it, especially the piano which was regarded as essential equipment. A vivid description of the trip was given by Miss Frances Fulton of the Department of Chemistry, who had joined the faculty in 1935. She said, in part: "Tuesday morning everything was ready and at last we were on the way. The old Min River launch looked something like an old freight car only not so large or good looking. It was taxed to the limit of its capacity by its human freight and baggage. In the extreme heat the crowded condition was especially difficult.

"The launch chugged along merrily till we were almost at the Upper Bridge, a few miles above Foochow. Then came the siren — the air-raid signal. The launch pulled over to a nearby island and tied up to wait. Some of us got out on the sandy beach and went wading. No planes came that time. After three quarters of an hour the 'all clear' signal came and we went on. At the Upper Bridge there were two necessary customs examinations. As we were just finishing the first of these, the siren sounded again. There was a rush to get the customs men off, start the engines, and go down below the bridge again. A bridge is not considered the safest place during an air-raid. The planes came that time, but we, from our island anchorage, could not see or hear bombing.... At last all was clear and we went back to our second inspection.

"It was almost noon when we finally got started up the river. We passed the old arsenal which had recently been bombed and saw the shells of the old buildings with gaping holes in the roofs.... That evening we had a picnic supper on the bow of boat. As the temperature had been ranging around 90 degrees we consumed gallons of water and wished for more. Between 6:30 and 7:30 p.m. we tied up at Cui-Kau (Shui K'ou) for the night. No boats attempt to navigate the river at this point after dark.

"In the middle of the night a group of soldiers came abroad, wanting to commandeer the boat. After much argument, a compromise was reached whereby a few soldiers and an important official were to crowd on the boat, till they reached Gaek-Kau (Ku K'ou), the next port of call. When we arrived there, about 7:00 a.m. our soldiers prepared to leave, but what was our consternation to find they had placed the boatman under arrest and were taking him to military headquarters,

something which would delay us at least a day....Even at that hour the thermometer was in the 90's, and the sun ablaze, but our little college president washed her face, put on a clean dress, and went up the hill to the military headquarters. In less than two hours, really a short-time for official red tape, we saw our president coming down the hill — the boatman with her. China may be a man's country, but there are always some women who know how to get things done.

"That day we traveled swift rocky sections of the river. The hills on either side were covered with fern-like bamboo and dark pines. We had powerful engines, but often the rapids were so swift we seemed to make little progress. We saw many junks toiling up stream, under sail, towed, poled, pushed and tracked. Long bamboo cables from the masts extended to the trackers on shore, who sometimes went on hands and feet to get surer hold. It was really too hot to spend much time on the front of the boat looking at scenery, but from the crowded interior we could see some of the grandeur of the Min River. As the sun dropped lower, about 5:00 o'clock, I went out on the front deck. There ahead of us, each on its hill, on either side of the river, were the two pagodas that guard Nanping....

"We still had an hour of rocks and rapids ahead of us. But the end was in sight. It was nearly 6:00 when we tied up....Here again the excellent organization of this whole expedition came into action. Before 9:00 that night, all but a few of the heavy pieces had been carried up the long hill to the compound. Dishes had to be unpacked and beds set up before supper and sleep were in order.

## CROWDED QUARTERS IN EXILE

"THE MISSION property in Nanping, which we are sharing," wrote President Wang, "is situated on a hill overlooking the river. All around are high mountains which afford beautiful views in all directions. It is an ideal location for a college campus and we are fortunate to be here. But we are very crowded. We have rooms in eight different buildings, including the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society residence and several residences of the Board of Foreign Missions. We are indeed most grateful to them and to the Chinese workers here for their hospitality and cooperation....

"Our greatest difficulty has been to find a suitable place for laboratories. We have remodeled the old Mission electric light building and are using it as a chemistry laboratory. It is so small that only ten or twelve students can work there at a time, which means that it is in use all day every day except Sunday."

As to residential and classroom accommodations, Miss Reik of the English Department reported thus: "Our president shares her room with two other faculty members. The students live twelve in a room, sleeping one above the other in double-decker beds, and sharing the use of one table. The library room is so tiny that besides the book shelves there is room for only the librarian and three students at most. Before exams, one sees students studying everywhere, on the lawns, on the stairways, on our porches, in the doors of the dugouts, in every conceivable place. Some of our classrooms are just as sketchy as these study places, being rooms in vacant residences. The biology lab is a porch and the physics lab, a double room originally, a combination living-dining room, is

shared with home economics. The chapel is a combination living-dining room in another house. Music uses an old ancestral hall, which it vacates twice a year to the family clan for its worship. I teach on a porch so public at all times that we are disturbed by passersby constantly. But we do not complain. We have our work. We are together."

Should additional buildings be erected to relieve the crowding? This was a difficult question to decide. If there should be an early end of the war, or if Hwa Nan should have to move further inland to avoid the Japanese armies, as it was frequently urged to do, the buildings would not be needed. Finally in 1940, after the college had lived in crowded quarters for two years, permission was asked and granted to erect temporary buildings. Nine temporary structures were erected with blue-print plans ready for four more. There were two reasons for erecting so many small buildings rather than a few larger ones — one was that advice had been given to scatter the various units, the other was the fact that vacant sites available were small. Two of the buildings were large enough to merit the name "hall," but the others might be called "wartime shacks." One hall was given the Chinese name of Dr. Ida Belle Lewis. It had a large wing which was used as a chapel, but of necessity for many other purposes as well. However, during the daily chapel hour, the platform was specially prepared with the altar appointments brought from Foo-chow and these with beautiful flowers gave the room, primitive though it was, an atmosphere of worship. Moments of high inspiration experienced there, which brought the needed uplift during the vicissitudes of war, may long remain a treasured memory for the staff and the students of Hwa Nan College. Other buildings included a library and an infirmary. The latter was a real boon when the dormitory was so crowded

and illness so frequent. The sunniest room was reserved for students with a tendency to tuberculosis.

In 1938, Dr. Arthur Chen arrived for the Department of Sociology. In addition to the work in his own department, he contributed greatly to the life of the college. In an article written by Dr. Chen which appeared in The Chinese Recorder, he said, "At Hwa Nan College, every effort is made to make religion a natural, integral part of college life.... The entire program of religious activities is not in the hands of a Religious Education Director, but under the supervision of a committee consisting of faculty members and students...."

#### CALENDAR AND SCHEDULE ADJUSTMENTS

**A**S SO MUCH time had been lost in 1938 on account of the patriotic extension campaign and the journey to Nanping, the spring term had to be continued through the hottest months of the year till September 2, when a brief vacation was taken till October 4. There were two Commencements that year. The last of the January graduations had been held in Foochow, with a class of thirteen. In the same year, on account of the change in the calendar, there was to be another Commencement in June, but it had to be postponed till later in the year, at which time twelve young women received B.A. degrees and two students received certificates for completing the short course in home economics.

In the autumn of 1938 President Wang received an invitation to be one of the representatives of the Christian Church of China to the World Assembly of the International Missionary Council which met in Madras, India, at Christmas time. Having completed all arrangements to leave for this meeting Pre-

sident Wang at considerable sacrifice canceled all her plans. The continued encroachments of the enemy caused such great anxiety that the staff felt they must have their President with them. A search then began for a location farther inland.

In the first years of exile at Nanping, because of the heat and the necessity of sharing classrooms with the Nanping school, the first classes began at 6:30 a.m. and ran until 10:00 a.m. In the afternoon they began at three o'clock and ran to six. Later when air raids became frequent, the first classes started at 6:00 a.m. Because of fears that the location in Nanping might become untenable both students and teachers were urged to practice long-distance hiking, sometimes to points many miles away. In April of 1939 two Saturday excursions were made, one to Nine Peaks, another to Fern Valley, both through regions of magnificent natural beauty.

#### PRESIDENT WANG'S TENTH ANNIVERSARY

**A**T THE meeting of the Board of Directors in Foochow in January, 1940, reference was made to the fact that it was the tenth anniversary of Dr. Lucy Wang's inauguration as president of Hwa Nan College, on January 18, 1930. One of the members of the Board later reported how Bishop Gowdy then rose and quite spontaneously made a speech in which he said he had never seen a college that had made greater progress during a decade than Hwa Nan.

Following President Wang's return to the Nanping campus the staff decided not to wait for the formal celebration which was to come later but to give some immediate expression to the deep appreciation which they felt for their President's years of service. So a staff banquet was given in her honor,

one of the most delightful occasions Hwa Nan had ever experienced.

### PAYNE HALL FIRE

**O**N SUNDAY, February 9, 1941, Hwa Nan suffered what seemed a crushing blow in the destruction by fire of Payne Hall, the first and most beautiful building. President Wang was in Foochow, which at that time was free of Japanese occupation, to attend a meeting of the Board of Directors. Miss Richey, as librarian and Foochow agent, was living in Trimble Hall. President Wang had left the campus to see Dr. Doris Hsü who had been rushed from Nanping to the Foochow Union Hospital for a serious operation. The faithful caretaker reported to Miss Richey that smoke had been discovered in Payne Hall. The cause of the fire will never be known but it was in an advanced stage on the third floor when discovered. The immediate use of fire extinguishers was all in vain and in spite of the united efforts of the fire brigade and an army of friends, many of whom took serious risks in trying to carry valuable equipment out of the burning building, the edifice could not be saved.

On her return trip President Wang saw the illumination from the fire, but little knew it was at Hwa Nan, hence on her arrival the sight of Payne Hall in flames was a severe shock. A great multitude of friends from all classes and walks of life, thronged the campus. A Chinese gentleman was heard to say: "This doesn't affect Hwa Nan only, this affects us all," so out of the darkness of that hour there arose a bright morning star, a deeper consciousness of how, under God's guidance, this institution had built itself into the hearts of the whole community.

Dr. John Gowdy, resident Bishop in Foochow, met President Wang at the gate and said 'Don't worry, Lucy, we will build a greater Hwa Nan — God's plan for Hwa Nan cannot be balked by a mere fire!' Miss Trimble said: "My child, don't worry, this building is not Hwa Nan. You, the staff, the alumnae, and the students are Hwa Nan — they cannot be destroyed. This is only brick and mortar." Mr. Wiant, of the Foochow Architectural Bureau began at once to talk of plans for re-building.

#### FIRST OCCUPATION OF FOOCHOW BY JAPANESE

**S**O FAR as general conditions in Foochow were concerned, the early part of 1941 was sufficiently free from alarm so that Miss Wallace and Miss Cole felt it was quite safe to make the trip to Foochow during the spring vacation, but they arrived just before the enemy made a surprise attack. On Saturday, April 17, the air-raid siren shrieked at 3:00 a.m. and there was no release throughout the day. On Sunday the bombing continued till some of the streets were shambles with the death toll so high that an Anglican bishop working for the Red Cross in one of the regions said he thought the casualty list there was as heavy as that in a similar area of blitzed London. On Monday, April 19, the city was occupied by Japanese forces.

Many Chinese friends fled to Hwa Nan's Foochow campus for safety at this time, so that Miss Richey, Miss Wallace and Miss Cole were kept busy caring for these refugees. As Japan had not yet made war on Western nations, British and American residents of Foochow were not interned by the Japanese, but they were not allowed to leave. It was possible, but difficult for Chinese to get through the Japanese cordon thrown across the Min River, but such was Dr. Doris Hsu's eager-

ness to return to her post, now that she could leave the hospital, that she decided to make the attempt to escape from the city disguised as a peasant woman. Fortunately she succeeded in reaching Nanping safely. As to the Chinese population in Foochow and environs the suffering they endured from the occupying army was very great.

Finally the American Consul succeeded in making arrangements for a group of American missionaries going on furlough to be evacuated from Foochow on a Japanese ship to Shanghai. Miss Richey was one of this group and her work on the Hwa Nan campus was temporarily taken over by Miss Wallace. Miss Cole was so desperately needed in the English Department at Nanping that in company of two others she left Foochow in August by a circuitous overland route, hoping to avoid the Japanese sentries. Fortunately they reached Nanping in safety.

#### THE BATTLE OF TAHU

After capturing Foochow the Japanese massed troops in Tahu for another big push. To stop this advance, Lieutenant Lee, commander of the Chinese Thirteenth Infantry Reinforcement Corps, led his army of 3,000 half-trained soldiers from Shaowu, with their meager supplies and poor equipment. On May 25 the decisive battle was fought at Tahu. The Chinese not only pushed back the enemy but caused a disastrous retreat. The battle was one of the most glorious events in the history of Fukien and it showed the courage of the Chinese army. Lieutenant Lee was made a General for this victory. He wrote a pamphlet giving a full account of the battle, and incidentally gave words of praise to Hwa Nan students for their help in preparing rations for the army. He said: "During our

campaign, the problem of food for soldiers had gradually become serious, due to constant shifting of our position and lack of transportation. Besides, the civilians were all evacuated. We could get no help nor supplies from them. Our soldiers were so starved, sometimes that they could hardly climb the mountains. Our communication line had been cut on May 21. Our supply of food was exhausted.

"Two thousand 'gwang-ping' (hard cakes with a hole in the middle) donated by the people were waiting to be packed and shipped. If the food had arrived a half-day too late, it would never have reached us to save the soldiers. It got through finally on time just before the twenty-first. For days our soldiers lived on nothing but gwang-ping without which our victory would have been impossible.

"A number of students was appointed from each of the local schools to take charge of wrapping and packing these gwang-ping. They spent much time working on it day and night. This is worthy of remembrance and everlasting gratitude, especially to the whole student body and faculty of Hwa Nan College who played the most essential part in this work. Although their appointed number of persons was thirty, the whole school of 200 students and teachers volunteered and joined in the work. This speeded the packing and shipping, saved much precious time, and made it possible to rush the gwang-ping to the front. Each package contained a little note, a message written by the Hwa Nan students. These messages meant very much to our soldiers and gave them new courage. Our success at the front was due in large measure to the great service rendered by Hwa Nan College. When we celebrate this day every year, we must also remember this 'Indirect Army.' "

Much to the surprise of the Foochow inhabitants the Japanese suddenly withdrew from the city in September, 1941, due to some change in military strategy, and did not return till October 1944.

### ANXIETY IN NANPING

WHEN Foochow was occupied by the Japanese in April, 1941, as related above, there was a good deal of anxiety in Nanping, thus described by President Wang, in a letter of May 28, 1941: "Since the fall of Foochow we have had quite an anxious time, for the threat of invasion is really nerve racking. Plans have been made for another move farther inland in case of necessity, but the problems involved are many and difficult. The situation was extremely tense for awhile and our work was suspended for two weeks while preparations for moving were made.... Now we are hoping it will be possible to still carry on at Nanping till the close of the term....

"Many schools are making their second move. Hundreds and hundreds of students are going through Nanping on their way further inland. Some of them en route have come to our campus for a temporary sojourn. These students spend days and weeks on the road on foot, with meager food and practically no comforts, going further inland where they can enjoy freedom in education. Many other refugees have come our way some of whom will move on. Numbers of wounded soldiers are also being sent here. This offers great opportunity to our students for service. Groups of them go to the refugee camp to help daily, and they also go to write letters for the soldiers. It is a great privilege as well as an opportunity for some real social service."

## PRESIDENT WANG IN WEST CHINA

THE YEAR 1941 was one of constant administrative strain for President Wang and in addition she was stricken by a great personal sorrow in the death of her mother, followed by the breaking up of her home. So at the meeting of the Board of Directors in December it was decided that President Wang should be released for a trip to West China, leaving the affairs of the college in charge of the dean, Dr. Doris Hsu<sup>11</sup> and the administrative council.

President Wang's trip to West China in the early months of 1942 brought great inspiration to her and through her to the college, as she later reported the rich experiences which she had so greatly enjoyed. There were contacts with many institutions refugeeing in West China, especially with Hwa Nan's sister college Ginling, with whose president, Dr. Wu Yi-fang, she had a long visit.

In 1943 when Dr. Wu Yi-fang was in America, she was a guest at the annual meeting of the Hwa Nan College Board of Trustees and reported the long visit which she had had with President Wang in 1942. Dr. Wu paid high tribute to Hwa Nan for the fine contribution the college had made, not only in leadership training for the Methodist Church in Fukien Province, but also for farther fields both in church and government work.

The war had changed the location of many of the graduates of Hwa Nan and everywhere on her trip President Wang found alumnae, visited in their homes, and saw them at work. In Chengtu she learned that the president of the Women's Society for Christian Service in the Methodist Church was a Hwa Nan

alumna. The principal and the dean of one of the largest Methodist girls' high schools were Hwa Nan alumnae. The magistrate of that city had been so impressed with the work of this school that when the principal launched a campaign for a building fund he assisted greatly and in a very short time the full amount was subscribed.

President Wang received so many requests for Hwa Nan graduates for various kinds of work that she concluded that they were needed everywhere. In reporting to the Board of Directors in December, 1942, she quoted a letter she had received from one of the Fukien delegates to the China Central Conference which had just been convened in Shanghai: 'When I was asked, 'How do you account for the fact you have women leaders in the Fukien church and Christian educational work as we do not have elsewhere?' the answer always was, 'Hwa Nan College with her ideal of service.' "

#### SOCIAL SERVICE PROJECT

**S**HORTLY after the college moved to Nanking the Social Service Committee with Dr. Carol Chen as its head began work with the children of the city. However, after the bombing of the city that occurred about that time, such a large percentage of the people left the city and went to the hills each day, that it was impossible to carry on the project with the city children. The Committee then decided to limit the work to the children on the hill where Hwa Nan was located, so twice a week students led the children in an active program of music, stories and group play. There were other channels through which this group worked. Friendly contacts were made with the girls and women who worked in the Nanping match factory. Financial contributions were sent to the Camp for War Or-



Dr. Doris Yin-ming Hsü  
*Dean of the College*



phans, garments were made and articles knitted for these unfortunate children. The students raised money for these and other philanthropic purposes in a variety of ways, making articles for sale, sewing, shining shoes, one even doing a prosperous business as a hair dresser. A considerable sum was raised by a concert. Over ninety per cent of the students took part in at least one social service project.

By 1942 the Social Service Center at the foot of the hill was well established. President Wang in her report of December, 1942, described it as follows: "We have now at the foot of the hill on which Hwa Nan is located, a well-planned and well-built two story building as a Social Service Center. Two Hwa Nan graduates are in charge of this project. Both day and night classes are being conducted for the neighboring women and children who cannot otherwise receive any education. The simple text books were written by a major student in the Department of Home Economics and Education. Because of the high cost of printing, some seventy students in the Hwa Nan High School volunteered to copy them. A reading room with reading materials, a game room with many games, a tea-room, and a kitchenette have been provided. We hope to serve tea to the women who pass our door carrying heavy loads in the hot summer days, as well as to give women a place for a visit, a conference or some sort of fellowship. We are also interested in giving help to different groups of women who want education along such lines as English, Music, Cookery and General Science. It also gives the students opportunity for practice teaching and for real service. Each college student gives two hours of service per week. Much attention is also given to the health of the women and children who come to the center. Arrangements have been made for the college nurse to go to the Social Service Center

certain days of the week. She is responsible for taking those who attend the Social Service Center to the doctor or recommending them to the hospital when necessary. Every Sunday a group of students is responsible for a Sunday School in the morning and a service in the evening at the Center."

### CURRICULUM

FROM the year 1938 the courses of study were offered according to the curriculum set by the Ministry of Education of the Central Government. Hwa Nan in securing permanent registration in 1934 had met the standards for seven departments, four in liberal arts: Chinese, English, history and education and three in sciences: biology, chemistry, and the combined department of physics and mathematics. In the two departments of home economics and music, Hwa Nan was given liberty to outline the courses of study. In fact the Government asked Hwa Nan to train women who would be able to teach music in both primary and secondary schools, leaving the college to outline the curriculum, with the Government helping in erecting the necessary buildings and in meeting the budget. Hwa Nan was also asked at the same time to furnish teachers to head up and teach schools for teen-age girls in province. This second project was later transferred to another location which the Government deemed more suitable.

Because of special conditions during the war, the number of courses in the field of religion was somewhat limited. Following the plan proposed by the Religious Life Committee, the college established a special religious lectureship, a guest speaker being invited each semester for a series of lectures on religious topics. Bishop Carleton Lacy gave a series of lectures on "The Book of Revelation". The college was deeply

indebted to him for showing so clearly the wonderful message which this book brings to the church and the world today.

### PROGRESS DURING THE WAR YEARS

**D**ISTINCT progress was made in several departments during the war years in spite of handicaps. When the college moved to Nanping the chemistry department had only two rooms. One room, eleven feet square, held a single table at which not more than six students could work at one time. Another room, even smaller, was used as a store room. By 1943 more ample facilities were provided, including a general laboratory accommodating sixteen students (or thirty-two if crowded); an organic chemistry laboratory, accommodating eight to ten; an analytical chemistry laboratory, providing working facilities in quantitative chemistry for from eight to sixteen students and also in qualitative chemistry for a similar number; a balance room with four balances; a laboratory for special projects; a room which served both as an office for the head of the department, and as a reading room; a garden in which experiments on fertilizers were carried on.

Laboratory projects in chemistry at this time included: making paste, vanishing cream, soap, and black and brown shoe polish. Absolute alcohol was made from commercial alcohol in quantities sufficient to supply the Nanping Methodist Hospital as well as the Willis F. Pierce Memorial Hospital in Foochow and St. Luke's Hospital in Hinghwa. In the latter two cases the absolute alcohol was exchanged for ether. Emphasis was laid on nutrition for the home.

A month of practical work was required of chemistry majors before they completed their course. Some worked in the

electrical chemistry factory examining the process of making potassium chlorate. Others worked in the pharmacy department of the hospital.

Previously most of those who majored in chemistry were preparing to be doctors, nurses or teachers. But the Government decreed that premedical courses must be given by colleges of medicine. Thereafter those who specialized in chemistry were preparing for positions as laboratory technicians, pharmacists or dieticians in hospitals, in institutions carrying on agricultural research in nutrition or fertilizers, or in public health departments of research.

Progress was also made in the biology department, which began its work in Nanping in 1938 with a single laboratory of small dimensions. By 1943 it had four laboratories, two for general work, one for taxonomy and one for advanced courses. The equipment originally brought from Foochow was augmented till by 1943 it included thirty-four compound microscopes; eight dissecting microscopes; a slide cabinet with more than 2,000 slides, most of which had been made by teachers in the department; an electric incubator; a rotary microtome and other microtechnique apparatus; a lantern projector; four camera lucida attachments.

Though the entire bird collection made previous to 1938 was lost in the Payne Hall fire, another collection of more than 300 species of birds from Fukien was built up during the refugee years. The classification was confirmed by Mr. Harry Caldwell, the bird expert, who designated some of them as "very rare". The collection needed eighty or ninety more species before it included every species of the province. Mr. Caldwell gave a short course in ornithology, including lec-

tures and field trips. His book on "The Birds of Fukien" was a great help both in the field and in the laboratory. He communicated his enthusiasm to the students and was highly gratified over the way they acquitted themselves in the final identification tests.

Other collections included twenty specimens of mammals; fifty species of snakes; 300 species of wild flowers; 200 species of medicinal herbs. Some of the senior theses were along such practical lines as "Medicinal Herbs in Nanping and Vicinity". In addition a study was made of fresh-water protozoa, and more than 100 species were identified.

Home economics, which had only a single room in Nanping in 1938, by 1943 had a beautiful little stucco house which was used for various purposes. During the term when the course in home management was given, the students took turns living in this cottage, where the practice work in cookery was also done. Emphasis in both the regular courses and in the extracurricular activities was laid on phases of work that would have practical value in war-time China. For example, fourteen students spent several weeks collecting egg-shells, which they washed, dried and ground to add to soybean milk to increase the calcium content.

In the cookery class the students worked on a project for utilizing bean-milk residue. This was cooked, dried in the sun, and mixed with rice powder. It was left to mildew, then placed in the sunlight, and at last made into balls covered with salt. These were kept for a month. When cut into slices it was quite like dried meat and had a delicious flavor. The soybean residue from making bean milk was also used to improve the quality of flour and to serve as a substitute for eggs.

or milk.

There were classes also in clothing and in the care of infants. A change was made so that the students went to the home rather than having the baby brought to the Home Management House, as it was not thought best to subject the child constantly to changing conditions.

The Library which had to be housed in one small room in 1938, had much more ample space by 1943, sufficient to store 36,035 English volumes and 40,167 Chinese volumes. It had also a large reading room for freshmen and sophomores and a smaller room for juniors and seniors.

In the temporary buildings erected at Nanping, there was a chapel which accommodated 200, there were also offices for the administrative staff, a large dining room for students, and one for the Chinese faculty. There was also an infirmary with four rooms.

## SECOND OCCUPATION OF FOOCHOW BY THE JAPANESE

IN SOME WAYS the year 1944 to 1945 was the most difficult of the eight war years. In October, 1944, the city of Foochow was occupied for the second time by the Japanese forces. As the general situation had worsened, already large numbers of missionaries had been evacuated and had passed through Nanping en route home. In October a group of British missionaries, who had made a narrow escape from Foochow by river launch, just as the enemy forces entered the city, reached Nanping. Once more Hwa Nan had the depressing experience of seeing another contingent forced to leave their work.

During the autumn months a number of Chinese, who succeeded in getting through the Japanese lines and reaching Nanping, brought distressing news of the missionaries interned in Foochow, and of the suffering inflicted on the Chinese population.

As the enemy forces drew ever nearer, Nanping was considered unsafe. The second move of the college was started by sending part of the library and equipment further inland. The missionaries still remaining in Nanping also sent ahead bedding and clothing, so that in case of a surprise attack, when all the regular means of transportation would be impossible, they could avoid internment, escaping on foot across the mountains to a town thirty miles further inland.

Finally in the closing days of December, 1944, a very urgent message was telegraphed from the war-time capital, Chungking, advising the missionaries to leave at once, as the closing of the only route to the west seemed imminent. This meant the loss of the two remaining American members of the staff.

Commenting on the events of this year, President Wang said in her annual report: "As I look back on the years of stress and strain I consider the past year the most trying one of all. .... The sudden departure of our American teachers and the non-return of members of the staff on furlough made it well-nigh impossible to carry on.... In spite of it all, through God's grace in answer to earnest prayers on both sides of the ocean, the constant support of our Board of Trustees and of the Associated Boards, together with the devoted service and cooperation of the faculty, Hwa Nan has passed this critical year with a fair record. The faithfulness of the Hwa Nan faculty and

their willingness to fill the vacancies during the emergency solved the greater part of the problem. The sufficient 'sustaining fund' from the Associated Boards enabled us to add needed personnel. Heavy curriculum courses were regularly carried as the schedule demanded. Academically we were able to pull through."

Great interest was taken in athletics. The students taking part in the city athletic meets and ball games won several trophies. Various types of social service were carried on without interruption during the year, not only in the social service center but in the leper colony, the jail and in the hospital for wounded soldiers.

The regular Christmas concert and programs were enjoyed, not only by the community, but also by American and British service men who were stationed on the hill. There was the usual celebration of Easter Week which brought needed inspiration for those anxious days. In May the Annual Musical Festival closed with a benefit concert which netted \$150. for the School for the Blind.

#### JAPANESE LEAVE FOOCHOW

IN MAY of 1945 the Japanese suddenly left Foochow. A few days later Dr. Doris Hsü went to the Foochow campus. She found the buildings an empty shell, all the valuable equipment and furniture, which had not been moved to Nanping, gone. At once she began a search for lost property taken by the Japanese. Though there had been a flood which made travel difficult, day after day Dr. Hsü and her assistant walked from village to village on the surrounding plain, first visiting temples, ancestral assembly halls, large private homes where

Japanese soldiers had been quartered, and finally making house to house calls. Much of the looted property had been taken to the region surrounding the airport. When the close of the term drew near Dr. Hsü had to return to Nanping, but a competent person was engaged to continue the search. Finally more than 500 pieces of furniture were recovered.

President Wang then made a hurried trip to Foochow in June and at first sight of the wrecked campus, hardwood floors torn up, shutters gone, and glass removed from the windows, she said she felt disheartened, but soon she recalled the message which had been given her in 1941; as she watched Payne Hall in flames, "This is not Hwa Nan; Hwa Nan is the faculty, students and alumnae in many lands". This brought fresh strength to bear the loss.

#### NANPING VICTORY CELEBRATION

ALTHOUGH FOOCHOW was once more a free city a small group of the faculty remained on the Nanping campus during the summer vacation. One night in August they became aware of quite a commotion on their hilltop. Hastening out to inquire what had happened, they found that the great news of victory had come flashing over the air and "joy was let loose". The following night the celebration of V.J. Day in Nanping was truly worthy of the occasion. President Lucy Wang with a few members of her staff stood on the high balcony of the house which had been their temporary home for some years and as they looked across the valley they could see two huge processions winding their way down the opposite hills until they converged on the main street of Nanping city, thus making a huge V. The faculty group then hurried to the foot of the hill where they had a close-up view of the marvelous illu-

minated floats, for which the Chinese are famous. They also received a special greeting from the General as he marched past with his men.

#### FORCED TO REMAIN IN NANPING TEMPORARILY

**I**N THE FALL of 1945 many educational institutions returned to Foochow but it was impossible for Hwa Nan to do so until the wrecked buildings could be at least partially restored. When college opened there was an enrollment of 179, the largest to date. More than 200 took the entrance examination but because of crowded quarters the number admitted had to be limited. Priority was given to the graduates of Christian middle schools. In the class of eighty-six Freshmen there were only eighteen non-Christians. With this addition to the student body drastic adjustments had to be made in classrooms and dormitory but the members of the faculty showed a fine spirit in their willingness to tolerate inconvenience for the sake of student needs. In spite of financial difficulties throughout the country more and more students entered schools, showing a nation-wide consciousness of the need of education.

#### APPRAISAL BY COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

**W**HEN THE Commissioner of Education of Fukien Province was leaving to become the governor of another province, he said, "I have been much pleased on the itinerary made during the period of my administration to be an eye witness of the contribution Hwa Nan graduates have made in the educational work of the province." His parting wish was expressed in the hope that Hwa Nan would soon grow into a university so as to produce more graduates for the type of work that Hwa Nan alumnae had been doing for many years.

It was the policy of the government to have as many as possible in training for positions of responsibility in the national program of reconstruction; a large sum for student aid was granted by the government. During the year Hwa Nan received \$200,000 (Chinese) as board subsidy for needy students. Nanping business men, impressed by the contribution of Hwa Nan students to the community endowed two new scholarships.

#### LAST TERM ON WARTIME CAMPUS

WHEN in June of 1938 the college went on a wartime pilgrimage leaving behind the beautiful Foochow campus with all its happy associations and facing an unknown future, no one could foresee that what seemed evil could be turned into good through the infinite wisdom and guidance of God.

While there had always been a delightful spirit of fellowship between faculty and students, the life in Nanping, as they bore inconvenience, living together in crowded quarters, facing common dangers, brought an even deeper understanding. Also in return for the gift of this temporary haven, Hwa Nan had been used of God to serve the Nanping community and so to enrich the lives of both adults and children that when the time came for Hwa Nan's return to her home campus, there was mutual sadness as the date of departure drew near.

#### LAST CHRISTMAS IN NANPING

ON DECEMBER 23 the students divided into groups to visit the unfortunate. One group, led by the Y.W.C.A. president, made the trip down the Min River to the Leper Colony, where they had been invited to sing. Another group visited the large Leper Hospital outside the north gate of the city. A third group went to the city prison, where many of the prisoners

entered into the singing with evident enjoyment. In each case the students carried with them gifts to provide special food for Christmas, from the sum which they had made through sales in their cooperative store for the purpose of giving cheer to the unfortunate. Simultaneously there was a celebration for the 270 children from the Sunday school the students had been conducting.

As to carol singing on Christmas morning there was an innovation for the head of the Chinese Department had written a song, and though no longer young, he joined the carollers long before dawn. At the Christmas celebration at the Social Center the children sat in reverent silence to the beautiful story told by a college student, and watching the pageant in which some of the children took part. On New Year's Day a slave girl who had taken refuge at the Center three years before, and had learned to read, write and sing, was married to an orderly in the mission hospital. This was a fitting climax to the three years of service in the Center.

#### HWA NAN MOVES HOME

COLLEGE closed on January 14, 1946, and though the students could leave at once, most of the staff had to remain till preparations could be made for the grand move to Foo-chow. This involved not only arduous packing of equipment, but patient waiting for means of transportation, which could only be done by stages as cargo launches were available. In each case faculty members went along as escorts. The Dean, Dr. Doris Hsü, with several members of the staff left on January 24, on the first boat, loaded with books and equipment.

President Lucy Wang with two other members of the staff followed on the second boat on January 26; the fifth and last



Christmas Rally of Village Sunday Schools.



contingent, escorted by the efficient business manager and a senior member of the staff, left on March 11, the day set for the opening of the spring term.

The move inland in 1938 had seemed a tremendous undertaking, but it was a simple matter compared with the home-ward migration. During the long years of exile when Foo-chow was not occupied by the enemy, there had been a continuous transportation of books and equipment to Nanping as accommodations there became possible, till, for example, the Music Department had eight organs and seven of the best pianos in Nanping. These would otherwise have been looted in 1944 during the Japanese occupation of Foochow.

Another complication was caused by the necessity of moving some of the temporary buildings from Nanping to Foo-chow, for while the rehabilitation of Cranston Hall and Trimble Hall had been completed in record time, Payne Hall could not be ready for a long time. In the Dean's report of this venture she said: "We brought down five old temporary buildings of rough wood, which were taken apart in sections, tied into rafts and floated down the river. The temporary furniture — rough tables, stools and cupboards — was piled on top of the rafts. Within a month these five buildings were rebuilt, plastered and ready for use. These are the prefabricated houses of Chinese emergency. Accustomed to the rigors of difficult adjustment, the buildings without window glass, doors without knobs or latches, looked like heaven to the 168 college girls. A raging typhoon in later September swept rivers of water through the windows and poured rain over the girls in their beds, making sleep impossible as the wind howled in the darkness and plaster fell, while tiles and shutters were blown off — but even this nightmare failed to discourage the

eager students."

March 11, 1946, the date when Hwa Nan after eight years of exile began its life in Foochow, should be written in letters of gold in the history of Hwa Nan. True it required almost infinite patience to adjust to the handicaps on the campus, so changed by the ravages of war, but once more there was joyous freedom and glad hope to carry both staff and students through the months of reconstruction.

While the college was in the process of moving back to Foochow, the spirit of real fellowship and helpful cooperation which had developed between the Anglican church and Hwa Nan was again manifested. The famous Anglican Girls' School, Tao Hsu, on the hill just beyond Hwa Nan, had escaped amazingly, as it was used by the Japanese during the whole period of occupation for residential quarters. The principal of this school, a Hwa Nan alumna, and Bishop Michael Chang, who had so often brought messages of inspiration to the Hwa Nan staff and students, knowing the housing difficulties Hwa Nan must face when returning to her war ridden campus, had written letters extending a cordial invitation for Hwa Nan to use part of their faculty house, "Until it please God, the walls of Hwa Nan rise up again in their former glory." Bishop Chang closed his letter with this blessing, "May God bless Hwa Nan in these difficult days. I feel the relationship between Hwa Nan and Tao Hsu will be closer than ever and rejoice in this."

After plans for the term had been carefully considered, President Wang was free to grant the long-standing request of the Board of Trustees that she should visit America in the interests of the college.

# VI

## AFTER THE WAR

DUUE TO THE LATE opening of the spring term of 1946, occasioned by the return to Foochow, it was necessary to carry on till July before closing for the summer vacation. Commencement week was filled with the regular series of events, one of which was a specially joyous senior dinner with brilliant speeches and extemporaneous greetings from three great friends of Hwa Nan, just arrived from America: Rev. E. Pearce Hayes, Dr. Gerald Downie and Mr. Paul Wiant. Then followed the very happy day when twenty-five young women were graduated.

It was a real privilege to have Dr. Roxy Lefforge arrive from Manila in time for Commencement Week. Formerly head of the Department of Religious Education, she had made a splendid contribution to Hwa Nan till she had felt called to accept an executive position as Secretary of Religious Education for China. Caught in Manila during the war, she had been in close contact with the Hwa Nan alumnae there, and the Hwa Nan students will not forget the talk which she gave at chapel during the closing week of the term when they listened to the thrilling account of the courageous Christian witness the Hwa Nan alumnae had given during the Japanese occupation of Manila.

## SUMMER VACATION 1946

THE SUMMER vacation of 1946 was filled with interesting experiences for the members of the staff who remained on

the campus. It was a glad day when seven Hwa Nan alumnae — three of them members of the college staff — after long service extending through the eight war years, sailed from Foochow for postgraduate study in America.

During the spring Hwa Nan had received a hurried visit from Dr. William P. Fenn, who was at that time field representative of the United Board for Christian Colleges in China. One of the high points of the summer was the visit of Dr. Robert J. McMullen, Secretary of the United Board. Following a meeting in Shanghai with the presidents of the Christian Colleges in China at which Hwa Nan's acting president, Doris Hsü had been present, he flew to Foochow. After a luncheon with the senior members of the staff he made a tour of the campus. As there was no plane service for several days he accepted an invitation to dine at Hwa Nan and in that evening of delightful and inspiring fellowship, he shared with the staff some of the deep experiences of God's leading which had come to him during the occupation of Hangchow by the Japanese and later during his internment in Shanghai.

Then came times of rejoicing when absent members of the staff began to arrive from America, first Miss Elizabeth Richey, the Librarian, and Dr. Ruth Ciu from Michigan University with her Ph.D. in botany; Miss Marion Cole and Miss Elsie Reik of the English Department. Later the return of Dr. Idabelle Lewis Main, the former president, was a cause for joyous thanksgiving.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS

**I**NFLATION had proceeded so far that by the summer of 1946 the official exchange rate was 3320 Chinese dollars for one

U. S. dollar, which was almost exactly one thousand times higher than it had been ten years earlier. In view of this fact the United Board had urged Hwa Nan to make some increase in its tuition and other fees. Some persons feared that the change would prevent many worthy students from attending college but alumnae and friends helped to meet this emergency. In Shanghai two alumnae, who had graduated sixteen years earlier, started a movement which provided eleven scholarships covering tuition and fees. A wood merchant of Nanning, deeply impressed by the unselfish character of a student who tutored his daughter, offered a scholarship in honor of his mother's birthday saying: "I want Hwa Nan to keep true to her calling. During this period of reconstruction in New China, such women can take a great part."

In spite of the increased fees the fall term of 1946 opened with an enrollment of 228 students. In the freshman class there were 107 young women representing twenty-four high schools. Of this class sixty-four registered as arts majors and forty-three as science majors.

#### PRESIDENT WANG'S VISIT TO AMERICA

DURING 1947, a year of difficult reconstruction, Hwa Nan sadly missed her able president, but the Dean and the whole staff gladly carried extra burdens as they knew Dr. Wang was straining every nerve to present the needs of the college to the constituency in America, so that her temporary absence would result in greater support for Hwa Nan.

President Wang was given an exceedingly heavy speaking schedule in many cities, which also included visits to various universities and colleges, such as Florida Southern College,

Adrian College, Bennett College, Cornell University, Syracuse University and Duke University. The visit to Cornell was especially valuable for it enlarged her vision of the possibilities of service in the field of home economics. After visiting Bennett College for Negro girls, Dr. Wang expressed her hope that a plan might be worked out whereby, through an exchange of teachers between Bennett and Hwa Nan, a better international understanding might result in the realization of God's purpose for all people.

On March 13, 1947 the honorary degree of Doctor of Humanities was awarded her by Daniel L. March, President of Boston University with the following citation: "Lucy Wang, President of Hwa Nan College, Foochow, China, descendant of a long line of Chinese scholars and statesmen, you have made your college so academically respectable that credits of its students are recognized by the best colleges and universities in the United States; when Foochow was threatened by the Japanese in World War II, you led your faculty and students, with as much equipment as could be carried to the walled city of Yenping in the interior country, where you personally supervised the building of wooden barracks to house your college, and carried on your college work in the midst of intermittent bombings. When you, with your brave Chinese women, moved back to Foochow to find only bare walls where once had stood your beautiful stone buildings, you started in to rebuild the physical plant and to enhance and extend your institution's distinguished service to the womanhood of China. It is therefore with appropriateness that on the recommendation of the Boston University Council, and by virtue of the authority invested in me by the Trustees of the University, acting under the statutes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, I confer upon you the honorary degree of Doctor of Humanities, and

admit you to all the honors, privileges and responsibilities thereto appertaining." Though Dr. Wang had been on an extremely strenuous schedule for many months, she was asked to undertake a speaking tour in South America where her personal, vivid Christian testimony meant much to those who heard her. A teacher in one of the schools in Brazil wrote of the great help Dr. Wang's stimulating and challenging messages had been to them all.

### FINANCES

**A** GRANT from the Chinese Government to Hwa Nan in 1947 made it possible to secure large quantities of brick and tile before prices began to soar. Then the Hwa Nan Committee of the United Board for Christian Colleges in China granted the sum of U.S.\$50,000. for the restoration of Payne Hall which progressed satisfactorily during the year.

The inflation was becoming so serious, however, that toward the end of the spring semester, there was no money to pay staff salaries. Dr. Doris Hsü, the acting president, in her desperation prayed for guidance and the thought came that she should appeal to the National Ministry of Education for help. The petition was prepared and sent though it seemed futile as the government grant usually was not sent till September and the government never advanced money, especially to a private institution. Promptly a telegram came back stating that a certain sum would be sent as the half-year's administrative subsidy. In acknowledging the receipt of this amount the college included a request for the advance of the subsidy for the second half-year. This too was granted, much to the surprise of all and it tided the college over that critical period. Had it not been for this consciousness of divine guidance

it would have been difficult for Dr. Hsü<sup>11</sup> to have carried so successfully the heavy administrative burden.

Aside from the acute anxiety caused by financial problems, the work of the spring term progressed satisfactorily. Dr. Hsü<sup>11</sup>, expressing her appreciation of the staff and student body, said: "The spirit of cooperation shown by the faculty and student body during these months of unusual problems and burdens was made possible because each of us sought to receive and show forth the spirit of Christ. Because of our faith we have been able to overcome difficulties and we feel that God is with us."<sup>12</sup>

#### DEPARTMENTS

IN THE SPRING of 1947 Mr. Albert Faurot, pianist, who had been appointed as head of the Music Department, arrived in Foochow, and Miss Frances Fulton, teacher of voice and harmony, returned to the college. In May the tradition of Music Week, founded by Miss Savage and Miss Wei, was resumed, with programs for the five events printed in a booklet, with cover designed by the winner of a student contest. Features of the week were solo recitals by Miss Fulton and Professor Faurot, and a guest artist recital by Professor Manczyk, cellist of the National Conservatory, and his wife, Clara Manczyk, pianist. As a climax to the week, the choruses of Hwa Nan and of the Union Theological College of Foochow, united for a performance of The Holy City, at the Tien An Church. The department received a new grant piano, the gift of friends of Miss Eugenia M. Savage, in memory of her mother.

The science departments still had to carry on under serious handicaps, pending the rehabilitation of Payne Hall, but the

heads of these departments had had long experience during the years of exile in accomplishing wonders under difficult circumstances and they were able to conclude successfully the work of the year. The chemistry department received great encouragement by the arrival of additional apparatus and chemicals made possible through the United Board for Christian Colleges in China.

In the fire of 1941 the Chinese department suffered the most heavily, as almost all of the valuable collection of ancient Chinese classics had been burned or carried away. The college continued to make efforts to replace these, facing the fact that it would take a long time to reach pre-war status. During this year Hwa Nan had in this department two full-time professors nationally known for their scholarship.

Dr. Carol Chen, head of the education department had returned from a brief furlough by way of Europe, where she was a delegate to the World's Student Conference at Oslo. Seventy-two Hwa Nan students out of 220 had chosen education as their major subject. The Social Service Center, which had been opened immediately after the college moved back to Foochow, served 246 children in the Free School; younger children came in the morning for kindergarten, older ones in the afternoon receiving the elementary education prescribed by the government. Teen-age girls and apprentice boys came for evening classes in reading, writing, arithmetic, sewing and singing.

In the home economics department the nineteen major students, in addition to their regular work, helped in the newly re-established Hwa Nan Nursery School of thirty children. Miss Jean Chen and Mrs. Elizabeth Mortimer of this department represented Hwa Nan at a ten-day conference in Nanking

on family life in China.

### FOUNDERS' DAY

FOUNDERS' DAY was celebrated on May 1. It was most appropriate that Mrs. Elizabeth Brewster was the one chosen to give the address for it may truly be said that she was one of the founders. There were those present that day who knew that Mrs. Brewster, though living in another conference, had been a veritable pillar of strength to Miss Trimble during the years of her presidency. Especially as she experienced the early years of inevitable struggle, she was constantly strengthened and upheld by the strong faith and unfailing support of her friend. "Mrs. Brewster, not only gave an interesting history of the college in which she paid tribute to the vision of Miss Lydia Trimble, but also challenged all who heard her, with a clear vision for the future of Hwa Nan, and the wide ministry of her graduates. A great past! But we must look to a greater future." (Quoted from Dr. Hsu's report).

### THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

THE METHODIST CHURCH in 1947 celebrated the one-hundredth anniversary of the arrival of their first missionaries in Foochow in 1847. Dr. Doris Hsu, whose ancestors were among the first Christians in Foochow, writing about this historic event, referred specially to the spirit of thanksgiving which prevailed: "Nineteen-forty-seven was the Centennial year of Methodism in China. Friends from many parts of the world came to Foochow for a time of remembrance. Our hearts were full of gratitude as we looked back over the century since the first missionaries came with the Gospel Message. God has wrought miracles in the lives of hundreds of

thousands in this land who have come out of darkness into the Light of Christ. Hwa Nan College has had its part in bringing this new life to the womanhood of China. We are thankful for this, and humble, for the power has been of God."

A joint entertainment was given by the Woman's Division of Christian Service and Hwa Nan College on the Hwa Nan campus and also a concert under the direction of Professor Faurot. For this occasion, Mrs. George Hollister, daughter of the pioneer missionaries Dr. and Mrs. W. N. Brewster, had written an historical pageant "One Hundred Years Planting". It was divided into three parts — "Plowing the Furrows", "Planting Leaders", "The Church Grows and Flourishes". Hwa Nan was responsible for the third scene in Part Three: "Trained Leaders Given Responsibility". In this scene the college choir, standing in the background sang the Hwa Nan song while Dr. Idabelle Lewis Main, Dr. Lucy Wang and a third impersonating Miss Lydia Trimble stood in the foreground. The time was 1930, the scene, Dr. Idabelle Lewis Main, removing her robes of office and casting her mantle on the shoulders of the newly elected president Lucy Wang, while Miss Trimble looked on with a smile of victorious achievement as one of Hwa Nan's own daughters took the helm.

What a long road had led up mountains of difficulty from the scene depicted in Part I, — two sisters, the Misses Beulah and Sarah Woolston, standing with their seven small girls in the year 1859, in the first boarding school for girls, to that peak, when the Woman's College of South China, Hwa Nan, with her hundreds of alumnae serving their country, welcomed her first Chinese president!

## FOOCHOW STRICKEN BY FIRE, FLOOD AND STRIKES

THE HISTORY of the spring of 1948 was written against a dark background of unrest, students strikes, further inflation of Chinese currency, and the visitation of two unprecedented calamities which descended upon Foochow in June. First a terrible fire throughout an entire night swept the city, with its houses of dry timber kindling like match sticks from street to narrow alley. Many persons were burned to death. Hundreds were left homeless. The Christian schools rallied to the support of the sufferers. The Hwa Nan students by eating soft-boiled rice, instead of the usual steamed rice, were able to save 140 pounds of rice a day and this with free contributions was sufficient to feed 350 people a day.

The next week a raging flood, higher than any previously recorded, inundated the whole city with the exception of a few small hills.

In spite of the intermittent threat of strikes by students of other institutions, the Hwa Nan students stood firm, believing that they could give more constructive service to the total need of China by careful application to their college work than by ceasing to attend classes and parading the streets.

Because of the inflation of Chinese currency and the high prices, the students feared that it would be impossible for many of them to return to college in the fall. The high schools and colleges in Foochow organized a movement for Student Aid. Their purpose was to secure scholarships for worthy needy students. The Hwa Nan students used several methods to raise money. During Hwa Nan Music week, under the direction of the Department of Music, they presented Humperdinck's

operetta, "Hansel and Gretal", two successive nights in the auditorium of the Fukien Conservatory of Music. This netted them a large sum of money. Later they gave a play and finally had a "white elephant" sale. Altogether they collected a sum of money that would support about twenty students.

The work of the term progressed steadily and on June 23rd, the Commencement exercises were held for twenty-one students, representing five departments, chemistry, education, Chinese and history, biology and home economics. With the exception of two who went on to study medicine most of the others went to their native cities to teach.

During the year 1947-48 great progress had been made in the rebuilding of Payne Hall. A grant received from the Chinese government for rehabilitation had made it possible in 1947 to secure large quantities of brick and tile before prices began to soar. The Hwa Nan Committee in America granted the sum of \$50,000. for the restoration of Payne Hall.

College opened in the fall on September 17, 1948 with an enrollment of 312 students. The Freshman Class of 119 represented 17 high schools, five of which were government schools. From the twelve Christian schools, there were students of many Protestant denominations and also Roman Catholic. In this large class only eleven were non-Christian while those in the upper classes were all Christian. The spirit of the college was very fine and made possible a close fellowship between students and faculty which was a special cause for thanksgiving during that difficult period.

Many of the students expressed their appreciation of the privilege of celebrating Christmas that year, and the center

of their interest and enthusiasm was giving Christmas to unfortunate people.

Choirs from many schools — Fukien Christian University, Fukien Theological College, Cheeloo University Medical College (from Tsinan, Shantung), the Anglo-Chinese College, the Fukien Government Conservatory of Music and Hwa Nan College — gave a concert, "The Messiah", in Christmas week. Many tickets were sold and the proceeds given for scholarships for needy students.

In spite of somewhat general unfavorable conditions, the academic schedule was followed throughout the term without interruption and final examinations held with the semester closing on January 29th.

During the year 1948-49 it had been necessary for Dr. Doris Hsü<sup>11</sup> to continue as Acting President.

After President Wang's strenuous Campaign 1946-47 in the United States, where she had so effectively presented the needs of the college, followed by the difficult, extended tour of South America where her personal witness to the new life of joy and power in fellowship with the Living Christ, had been a source of great inspiration, she had returned to Hwa Nan exhausted. By 1948 President Wang's health was so impaired that her physician ordered a complete rest. After months of treatment in several hospitals, the source of her illness was finally discovered and a major operation performed which resulted in what seemed an almost miraculous recovery in the spring of 1949. It was an exceedingly anxious time when the political situation was changing rapidly from day to day, and so great was President Wang's eagerness

to be at her post, that she decided to return to Foochow a week earlier than had been advised by her doctor. Since transportation by bus was interrupted during that difficult period she made the long two day journey by sedan chair. When she arrived in Foochow unannounced, it was a very glad surprise to her staff who gave her a royal welcome. There was mutual rejoicing and President Wang expressed her deep gratitude to Dr. Doris Hsu, Acting President, and the members of the Faculty for "their loyalty and untiring efforts" in her absence so that she found the college still carrying on so satisfactorily in spite of the tense situation. She also added, "My heart lifted with praise and thanksgiving when I walked into the college gate, to see beautiful Payne Hall rebuilt in full and in use again."

One central fact dominated the history of 1949. Already vast areas of China had come under the control of the Communist forces and it was certain that Fukien would sooner or later have the same experience. In the meantime the uncertainty as to how the change of regime would affect the whole program of the Church and especially Christian educational institutions made the months of anxious waiting a time of severe testing.

Nanping and many other up-river cities were captured by the Communists in the latter part of May. In spite of the prevailing atmosphere of apprehension commencement week was filled with all the usual programs and on June 22nd, twenty-seven young women graduated.

One of the members of the Hwa Nan staff gave a very revealing description of the prevailing atmosphere of apprehension, "Christian colleges face a new future. Although this future is unknown to us, it is a future with hope. The condi-

tions at the moment are most distressing, but those who believe in God should not be disheartened. We need to keep our eyes on this hope and not allow distressing circumstances to beset us. Jesus said, 'In the world you will have tribulation; but be of good cheer, I have overcome the world.'"

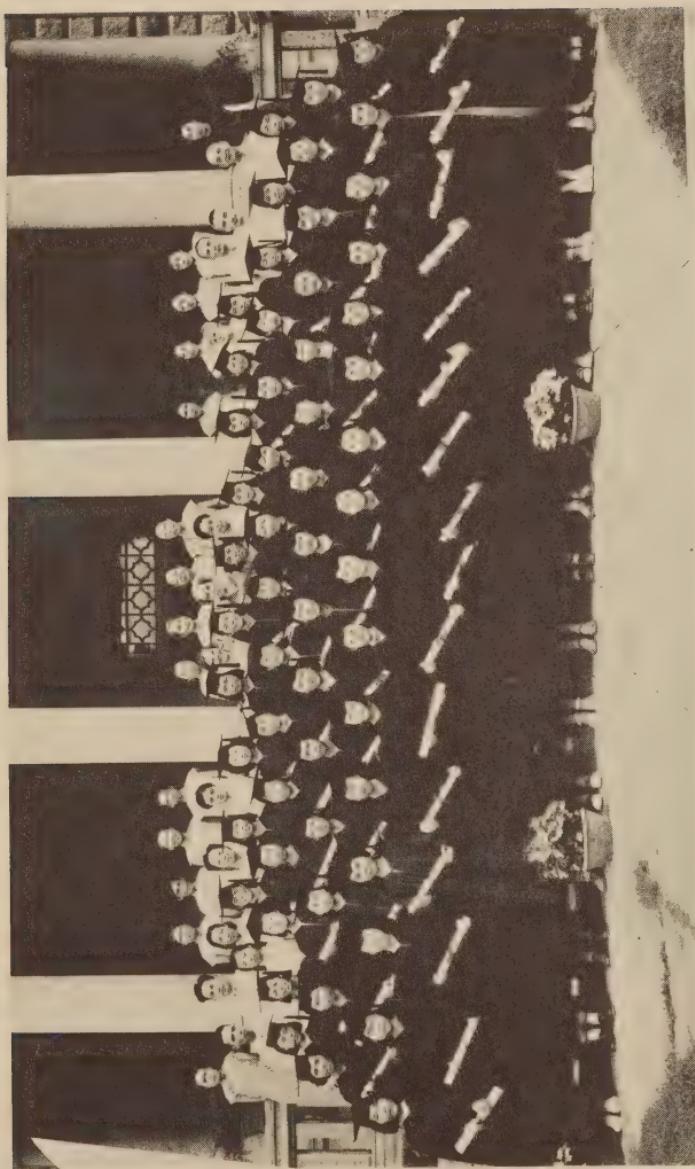
### COMMUNIST FORCES OCCUPY FOOCHOW

**O**N AUGUST 17, 1949 Foochow was captured by the Communists. In view of the imminent approach of the Communist forces the majority of the faculty had remained on the campus to be ready to meet any emergency.

In preparation for the fall term under the new regime, the faculty met daily for a week. The whole discussion was based on the guiding principle that there could be no compromise with the Christian program and that any changes made should serve to heighten the spirit of fellowship which already existed between faculty, students and working staff. In rethinking the motives and methods of the past and trying to re-evaluate them in the light of the new order, there was a freedom of discussion and a frankness in the corporate acknowledgment of past mistakes which brought a spirit of deeper understanding, opening the way for the facing of the new problems. A few general aims concerning the life of the students were set up for the school year — that there should be no let-down in religious activities, that there should be a re-emphasis on service to others, that problems of support should be met by manual labor and that each student should be asked to give at least two hours either to social service or laboratory assistance.

The change of government came so close to the opening

Graduating Class of 1950.





date for the fall term that the enrollment was inevitably reduced. The student body of 204 represented 29 high schools—14 of which were Christian schools. Under the new united program for Hwa Nan College and the Union Theological College five students registered for their B.A. course at Hwa Nan and the B.D. course at the Theological College, which would require five years. In addition 32 Theological students elected certain courses at Hwa Nan. There were also five students auditing courses, two of whom were teachers from Trinity Anglican College while three were Hwa Nan Alumnae. A few minor changes in curriculum were made to meet the new requirements.

Though there was an increase in student activities in several ways, there was no decrease in religious activities and the Christian students showed great vigor in the face of the new problems and discussions which called for a courageous stand. The Student-Day Chapel was conducted in a devout atmosphere, and was really inspiring.

At the close of the first term under the new regime, a spirit of optimism prevailed because of the concrete evidence that there was to be freedom of religion — Church services and Sunday Bible classes had been continued and were well attended, religious education had been offered as an elective, morning chapel services were allowed, and as a climax all the college Christmas activities went on as usual even to the singing of Christmas carols before dawn.

#### HWA NAN UNDER THE NEW REGIME

**D**URING the academic year 1949-50 Hwa Nan was spared

much of the trouble that assailed other institutions because of student agitation. The year closed with regular commencement activities including a well-attended baccalaureate service. There were sixty-one graduates — and every department of the college was represented in the group. One indication of the change in regimes was the fact that the graduates went by government appointment to their places of work, the localities being as widely separated as Mukden in the north to cities in the south.

The following year, 1950-51 saw more changes. The fall term opened on September 13 with an enrollment of 178, representing some twenty-one high schools, of which twelve were Christian schools. From September 18 to 20, there was an orientation meeting required by the new government. At this time the policy and aim for the entire term was set forth, discussed and approved. This was a joint teacher-student-servant group and effort was made to unite and coordinate all groups. Student activities and departmental instruction as well as personal conduct all came in for discussion. The aim was to show how students may achieve all-round development, to have real ability and solid knowledge and to be capable of analyzing and carrying out creative work. At one of the meetings the government speaker called attention to the fact that Christian believers and non-believers have equal freedom in any institution and that even in indoctrination courses care should be taken not to antagonize either the religious or the non-religious.

The general situation had so changed that it became necessary for the Western staff to withdraw in the autumn of 1950. After a period of anxious waiting, they succeeded in getting exit permits and left Foochow. The loss of these teachers

was a severe blow to the college, especially to the departments of English and music. With the shortage of staff it was inevitable that certain phases of college work suffered curtailment. However, in connection with the education department, some progress was reported. The nursery school which had become increasingly a laboratory for the education department, had so developed that it was moved to larger quarters. This type of work seemed to be growing in favor. It was even suggested that with further development this might become another specialty in which Hwa Nan alumnae would excel. Daily chapel services were well-planned by the joint efforts of students and faculty and were well-attended. The Sunday morning voluntary Bible study classes and the daily evening prayer meetings went on as usual. No religious courses could be offered because of the lack of teachers for religious education. In spite of altered circumstances a courageous note was sounded in the final sentence of the last report sent from the college — belief that the mutual reaction of continued faith in each other on the part of those on both sides of the Pacific and their united faith in an overruling providence would hasten the building of the Kingdom of God on earth.

Such were the new developments that it became necessary in the spring of 1951 to send one brief message to a former member of the faculty living in Southeast Asia, requesting her to inform the Western members of the staff that all communication through correspondence must cease — hereafter "the fellowship must be spiritual".

Facing an unknown future, but with unwavering faith that there was one channel which nothing could block, the final message was "Pray".

## HWA NAN MERGED IN FOOCHOW NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

DURING 1951 to 1952 the government established Foochow National University by the merging of four institutions: Fukien Christian University, Hwa Nan College, Fukien College, a private institution, and the Provincial Agricultural College. The new university consisted of four colleges located as follows:

1. College of Arts, on the campus of Tao Shu Girls Middle School, the former Anglican mission school.
2. College of Finance and Economics on the campus of the Union Theological College.
3. College of Science on the campuses of Hwa Nan College and Hwa Nan High School.
4. College of Agriculture on the campus of Fukien Christian University.

The administrative body of the Fukien National University consisted at first of a committee with Mr. S. H. Yen as chairman and Dr. Lucy Wang as vice-chairman. Dr. L. Y. Lee was dean of the College of Agriculture; Dr. P. S. Yue, formerly head of the chemistry department at Hwa Nan was dean of the College of Science; Dr. Violet Wu, former head of the department of physics and mathematics at Hwa Nan, was appointed chairman of a similar department in the College of Science, and Professor H. C. Wang, former head of the department of Chinese in Hwa Nan, was made chairman of the department of Chinese literature and history in the new university. In 1952 the administrative committee was replaced by a president.

# VII

## THE DEPARTMENTS

**I**N THE EARLY years, 1917 to 1922, the Hwa Nan faculty was so small that a major course could be offered in only one department — education. Gradually with increase of staff and equipment, majors were offered in other departments as follows: 1924, religious education, biology; 1925, chemistry; 1926, English, history, health; 1928, Chinese.

In 1929 to 1930 the curriculum was revised, and religious education was combined with education. Certain pre-medical courses were offered as electives but a major in health was discontinued. In 1931 a major was opened in the combined department of physics and mathematics and in 1932 the department of home economics was established.

In 1933, following the registration of the college with the Ministry of Education, Hwa Nan was allowed to have the following seven departments: Chinese, English, chemistry, education, biology, physics-mathematics, home economics. For a few years before the war the majority of students registered in arts' courses. During the war there was a shift to science. For two or three years the highest registration was in education and in chemistry.

### THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

**F**ROM the very first, the graduates of Hwa Nan College were

trained in the field of education. This department was strengthened through the years until a large proportion of the elementary and secondary schools in Fukien and in other parts of China and the South had as their principals, deans and teachers, young women who had received their professional training in the department of education of Hwa Nan. Both the elementary practice school and the work of the social service program were outgrowths of the educational department. The results of the work in this department have been spoken of frequently in the preceding chapters.

For thirty years, Dr. Carol Chen, Ph.D. Columbia University, was head of the department. After a post-war tour in America, she returned after a brief furlough by way of Europe, where she was a delegate to the World Student Conference at Oslo. Associated with Dr. Chen, Miss Stella Wang who had received her M.A. degree from the University of Michigan, served as professor of elementary education for more than twenty years. Seventy-two out of 220 students had chosen education as their major subject. The social service center which had been opened immediately after the college moved back to Foochow, served 246 children in the free school; younger children came in the morning for kindergarten, older ones in the afternoon for the elementary education prescribed by the government; teen-age girls and apprentice boys came for evening classes in reading, writing, arithmetic, sewing and singing.

#### DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

THE DEPARTMENT of Foreign Languages at Hwa Nan, originally known as the Department of English, was continuously popular from the beginning of the College. Miss Elsie Clark joined the Hwa Nan staff in 1912 and laid wise foundations for

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The Education Club's Farewell to Dr. Idabelle Lewis Main, April 26, 1949.



the English Department. During the ultra-nationalistic periods, at least one year of English was required by the Ministry of Education. Even during the early days of the Communist regime, when a foreign language was required, it was English, not Russian, that appeared in the curriculum. From its beginning the department was never without at least two full-time professors, except during one-year furloughs, and these were planned to come at different times. Often teachers from other departments were called in to assist with the burden of required English.

Just before the entry of the Communist regime, the department was probably at the peak of its popularity. Five sections of required first-year English, plus electives were being taught in addition to the courses in composition, literature and linguistics required by the Nationalist Government for a major in English. Twenty-three freshmen had chosen English as their major subject, and in 1950, ten seniors completed requirements for a degree from the department. Many of the freshmen majors changed to another department in the interests of security, but about a third decided to continue in their chosen field.

A large library of up-to-date textbooks was owned by the college so that at no time, during wars and evacuations to the interior, were the students handicapped by a lack of suitable books. The library contained a wide selection of English classics and of modern English literature. A few English magazines and bound periodicals were available. Various audio-visual aids, including a record player and a collection of dictation records were left to the department when the American professors left the country.

For many years a second foreign language was offered as an elective and the courses Miss Reik conducted in German were of especial interest to science students looking forward to degrees in England or America.

The English Club was one of the most popular and active organizations on the campus. It met weekly or bi-weekly and was at all times enthusiastically supported by its members. It published a magazine each semester and usually presented an English play during the year. The meetings were of a varied nature but always involved student participation. English plays, games, songs, and planned conversational activities gave special opportunities for spoken English. Such an organization helped to make up for the very great handicap of lack of incentive in a strictly Chinese community, where there were no Western shops or theatres and only a very small English-speaking community.

A project of the English Club, quite unrelated to language, became an annual event in the community. Seventy-five students in the Blind Girls' School, established by the Anglican Mission not far from Hwa Nan, were considered the English Club's special responsibility. Two Hwa Nan graduates were at the head of this school, and furnished the link between the English Club and the blind girls. Just before Christmas each year, the English Club entertained the seventy-five blind girls at a specially prepared program, and an abundant supply of food was bought and cooked by the English Club.

The English language was never the medium of instruction in the courses in other departments of the college, but the Chinese professors in other departments often used English textbooks, and the English department was expected to

prepare students for their reading in such texts and also in reference books. It was a great handicap that English standards in the preparatory schools were continually being lowered by wars, evacuations to the interior, mass movements of students and lack of trained teachers.

No student was allowed to choose English as her major subject unless her records in that department were satisfactory. However, because of teacher shortage, many Hwa Nan graduates who went into the teaching profession were required to teach English, although they had prepared to teach another subject. Most of the Hwa Nan English majors made very practical use of their training. A few changed their field and worked for degrees in America in education, science and sociology, where their command of English was a great advantage. Most of them went into teaching, especially in their homelands — Manila, Indonesia, Hong Kong or Singapore. One of the first English majors became dean of the college. Another, after teaching English for many years became principal of a large girls' school in Foochow. Another, married to the dean of Fukien Christian University, made excellent use of her language in the University community and as an instructor in the University English classes.

#### DEPARTMENT OF CHINESE

THE IMPORTANCE of the appreciation of Chinese language and literature, and of skill in literary expression was strongly emphasized through all the years of Hwa Nan College. Some of the most famous scholars of Old China were willing to join the faculty in this department. Rare volumes from private libraries of some of the leading literary families in Fukien were donated to the Chinese library, and used as reference

by the students. Among those who laid the foundations of the Department of Chinese were Rev. Andrew T. K. Chen and Mr. Chao-min Chen.

In the fire of 1941 the Chinese department suffered the most heavily, as almost all of the valuable collection of ancient Chinese Classics had been burned or carried away. The college continued to make efforts to replace these, facing the fact that it would take a long time to reach pre-war status. During this year, Hwa Nan had in this department two full-time professors, nationally known for their scholarship.

After the establishment of the Foochow National University during 1951-52, Professor H. C. Wang, former head of the Department of Chinese in Hwa Nan, who had been with the college since 1926, became the chairman of Chinese literature and history in the newly formed university.

#### THE MUSIC DEPARTMENT

IN THE EARLY days Hwa Nan had no Department of Music. Miss Ruby Sia, a graduate of Cornell College, who had had some musical training, taught a few piano pupils and led the choir. However, it was not until the arrival of Miss Katherine Willis, appointed teacher of physical education and music in 1916, that the possibilities in these two fields were revealed. Ere long the college preparatory and the college were giving concerts, May fetes and pageants of such high quality as to amaze the Foochow community. Miss Willis was so gifted as a chorus director that the students responded to her leadership in a remarkable way. A new love of music was awakened greatly enriching their lives. The songs they learned became an enduring possession, and when they went on an outing —

perhaps on the beautiful Min river — they would break into singing "My Boat is Waiting Here" — or other songs they had learned to love.

Until the arrival in 1931 of Miss Eugenia Savage, of the School of Music of the University of Southern California, Hwa Nan had no teacher of piano and depended on volunteer service from Mrs. Frank T. Cartwright, Mrs. E. Pearce Hayes, or others in the missionary community for assistance as accompanists at concerts and for teaching a limited number of piano students. There had been a great demand for piano lessons and very soon periodic recitals showed the progress that was being made.

A course in musical appreciation was begun in the spring of 1932 when an orthophonic phonograph was secured from Shanghai along with records from America. Both the piano and the recordings were used for illustrative material. Miss Savage not only carried a heavy teaching schedule as the only teacher of piano, but because of her rare gift as an accompanist, she was the accompanist for the choir during ritual chapel and for concerts with varied programs including group, solo vocal numbers, and the Mandolin Club selections.

The Mandolin Club with Miss Marion Cole as leader became very popular and the selections given by this Club at concerts were greatly appreciated. An orchestra using Chinese musical instruments was an interesting part of the Hwa Nan musical activities. The folk music of China is rich in beautiful melodies, and some of them were used by Miss Grace Davis in the choral music. Miss Davis was appointed to the English department in 1926 but later was made secretary to the president and teacher of chorus singing — a field in which

she made a real contribution. The Hwa Nan choir participated in the Foochow Choral Union, a large chorus made up of several choirs from Christian schools. On special occasions, principally at Easter time, this group prepared a sacred concert which was usually given twice — once at a church in the main city, and once at some place on the island of Nantai where Hwa Nan was situated. These concerts were always enthusiastically received by large audiences.

It was a new milestone in the history of the music department when Mrs. Amy D. Chen, a Hwa Nan alumna, who had received her Bachelor of Music degree from Southwestern College, Kansas, her special field being public school music, accepted an invitation to join the Hwa Nan staff in 1936. When Miss Savage returned from her first furlough in 1938, having continued her studies while away and having received her Bachelor of Music degree at the University of Southern California, she was delighted to find Mrs. Chen ably heading the department. Working together in perfect cooperation during the war years they accomplished much in spite of the many handicaps involved in being away from the college campus.

In 1939 another Hwa Nan alumna, Miss Phoebe Wei joined the Hwa Nan staff. After her graduation in 1932 she had several years teaching music in Chip-Bee College, Amoy, prior to continuing her studies, first in Oberlin Conservatory of Music where she received her Bachelor of Music degree, and later in the School of Music of the University of Michigan where she won her Master of Music degree. It then became possible to offer more courses in the music department and to put greater emphasis on the teaching of the reed organ. Three new reed organs had been purchased in Shanghai. Many of the Hwa Nan graduates went to serve in localities where there were no pianos

and for them it was much more practical to learn to play the reed organ or harmonium.

When it became necessary for Mrs. Chen to resign, Miss Wei became head of the department. While in Nanping, through the joint efforts of Miss Wei and Miss Savage the observance of a May Music Festival became a college tradition.

In 1943 Mr. Peter Nicoloff, Bulgarian violin virtuoso who was teaching at the Provincial Musical Academy in Yung An, was the guest artist at Hwa Nan's May Musical Festival, during one evening. Miss Eugenia Savage was his accompanist. Mr. Nicoloff paid a very high tribute to Miss Savage when he considered a great accompanist. It is impossible to measure the part that Miss Savage played in the success of the Music Department and the contribution which it made to the community.

In the spring of 1947 Mr. Albert Faurot, pianist, who had been appointed as head of the Music Department, arrived in Foochow. "He centered his teaching in Hwa Nan College. Individual piano and voice lessons as well as choral and choir work, received his attention. All the mission schools claimed him and to all he gave freely of himself. When, every other week, his attractive studio was thrown open for concerts and recitals of all kinds, or when Music Week was celebrated at Hwa Nan, the public flowed in, caught and uplifted by the ability and enthusiasm of this devoted musician. Surely, no person so lifted the standards and appreciation for good music in Foochow as did Mr. Albert Faurot from the years 1947 to 1950. Both Chinese and missionaries remember him with deep gratitude."<sup>1</sup>

Miss Frances Fulton, teacher of voice and harmony returned to the college in the spring of 1947 and in May the tradition of Music Week was resumed, with programs for the five events printed in a booklet with cover designed by the winner of a student contest. Features of the week were solo recitals by Miss Fulton and Professor Faurot, and a guest artist recital by Professor Manczyk, 'cellist of the National Conservatory, and his wife, Clara Manczyk, pianist. As a climax to the week, the choruses of Hwa Nan and of the Union Theological College of Foochow united for a performance of "The Holy City" at the Tien An church. The department received a new grand piano, the gift of friends of Miss Eugenia M. Savage, in memory of her mother.

#### DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE

REFERENCE has been made to the growth of the Departments of Chemistry, Biology, Botany and Home Economics during the war. Unfortunately, much of the equipment in the Physics Department had not yet been moved to Nanping because of inadequate laboratory housing and was lost in the Payne Hall fire of 1941. The science departments still had to carry on under serious handicaps pending the rehabilitation of Payne Hall, but the heads of these departments had had long experience during the years of exile in accomplishing wonders under difficult circumstances. They were able to do their work with considerable efficiency. Finally large supplies of equipment for these departments made possible through the United Board for Christian Colleges in China arrived. Due to the interruption of communications it is impossible to give satisfactory report of the rehabilitated science departments. However, in the brief statement with regard to the merging of Hwa Nan and other colleges into Foochow National University,

it is stated that Dr. P. S. Yue, formerly head of the Chemistry Department of Hwa Nan, was appointed dean of the College of Science, Dr. Violet Wu, former head of the Department of Physics and Mathematics at Hwa Nan, was appointed chairman of that department in the college of science. This is ample evidence of the standards of the Hwa Nan science departments at the time of this reorganization.

Much of the success of the Department of Home Economics was due to the work of Miss Mae B. L. Ding, Hwa Nan College, B.A., 1929, M.S., 1931, Oregon State College. The program of this department developed rapidly, especially appealing to the students. Nineteen young women chose this as their major department after the war, and helped in the newly re-established Nursery School. Later, Miss Jean Chen and Mrs. Elizabeth Mortimer joined this department and went as representatives to a ten-day conference in Nanking on family life in China.

#### HWA NAN COLLEGE LIBRARY

**H**WA NAN College Library, in its beginnings, was in no sense a planned institution. It had its origin, as did many mission school libraries, in the donations of retiring missionaries. This nucleus was rapidly enlarged through purchases of the various academic departments, as appropriations came to them in the annual budget. By 1928 under the leadership of Miss Elizabeth Richey, the English Library had emerged from a heterogenous collection of books, crowded into the faculty reception room, into a space of its own in the attic of Trimble Hall. It was a very attractive room, with new tables and chairs, and about a thousand books, arranged around the walls on open shelves. For the first few years the space seemed

ample. Then as the various departments were enabled to purchase more books, through the generosity of the Woman's Division of Christian Service, and as special funds were allotted for the English Library itself, the shelves began to overflow and new stacks were added.

In the meantime the Chinese Library had outgrown its original space, and had found enlarged quarters in the attic of Cranston Hall, on the opposite side of the quadrangle from the English Library. The two libraries carried on in this way, independently, until late 1947, when they came together in the spacious quarters on the fourth floor of the new Payne Hall.

In 1938, when the college moved inland to escape the Japanese invasion, it took with it approximately one-fourth of the English books; that fourth included the most recent and most valuable books in the collection. Later, it was regretted that more books had not been taken inland, in view of the two calamities which soon befell Hwa Nan. The first disaster was the burning of Payne Hall, to which a large number of the remaining books had been moved only a few months earlier. Friends and neighbors came to the rescue, and many books were carried or thrown out of the burning building. Though hundreds of books were burned that day, the loss was quite eclipsed a few years later, when Foochow was occupied by Japanese forces, a second time, after Japan and America were at war. At that time the Hwa Nan buildings were completely looted and the loss of books was extremely heavy. The disaster would have been far greater but for the prompt action of certain Chinese Methodist pastors and church members. They saw loads of Hwa Nan books being carried away, probably for fuel, and bought as many as possible, at quite a personal sacrifice. They stored the books carefully in one of the churches

bricking up that section of the room, so that they were concealed and protected until the day when the library was assembled again on its home campus in the summer of 1946. The entire card-catalogue, however, had disappeared; only a card-file of the books that had come back from the inland location was available. So the autumn of 1946 saw a new beginning of classifying and cataloguing — a repetition of the task that had been practically completed many years earlier.

During the first two or three years of rehabilitation Hwa Nan was fortunate to receive special gifts to the library, as well as generous appropriations from the Woman's Division of Christian Service. Both the Chinese and English departments of the library began growing once more, and the college looked forward hopefully to increasing usefulness in furnishing tools, not only to its own students, but to affiliated and neighboring institutions as well. Then came the blockade and the Communist advance toward Foochow. Books could no longer be received from America or England; even magazine files had to be discontinued. Once more the library could grow only from the gifts of retiring missionaries.

In November, 1950 there were more than 60,000 volumes in the Chinese Library — some of them from a rare and valuable old classical library. The English Library contained more than 11,000 volumes — which seems a fair gain when one considers all the losses and vicissitudes of the past years. No word has come regarding the disposal of the books in the amalgamation of the various institutions in Foochow, during the second phase of the Communist regime there. One can only hope that at least some of these books are serving a useful purpose in broadening the information and awakening the spirits of a new generation of students in a new environment.

# VIII

## THE ALUMNAE

MANY REFERENCES to the alumnae have been made in previous chapters, yet much remains to tell. Let us consider first the 182 girls who graduated between 1921 and 1936, — the period before the Japanese invasion. An analysis of the status in 1936 of the 178 who were still living yields many interesting facts. Fifty of these graduates were married — twenty-eight percent. Two of the married graduates were physicians, two were Y.W.C.A. secretaries, and six were engaged in teaching. Some of the younger graduates married subsequently, so that the total percentage was higher. Of the 128 living graduates who were single in 1936, ninety-two were teachers, four were Y.W.C.A. secretaries, two were librarians, seven were physicians, three were graduate nurses and two were employed in hospitals in other capacities. Among the eleven carrying on graduate studies six were in China — three studying medicine and two studying theology — while five others were studying in America.

Of the ninety-eight teachers, counting married and unmarried, Hwa Nan employed fifteen, one as dean, six as college teachers and eight as middle school teachers. Of the others, one was a district supervisor, six were deans, sixteen were principals, two were teachers in the Woman's Biblical Institute in Foochow, twenty were middle school teachers in various places.



Alumnae with Miss Wallace at "Foochow Methodist Church," Singapore.



Considering the geographical distribution: 104 were in Fukien province, fifty-one in Foochow, thirteen in Amoy, eleven in Hinghwa, five in Futsing, four in Nanping, three in Sienyu, two in Changchow, two in Chuanchow, and one each in Bingtang, Chiangying, Funing, Lungtien, Mintsing, Pagoda Anchorage, Yuki and Yungtai. Forty-nine were in other parts of China: twenty-one in Shanghai, nine in Peiping, six in Nanking, three in Canton, three in Swatow, two in Hankow, two in Tsengkiang, and one each in Kaifeng, Soochow and Tsinan. There were fifteen alumnae in the South Seas — seven in Manila, five in Malaya — one each in Singapore, Batu Pahat, Pasir Putch, Penang, and Seranban — two in Batavia, Java, and one in Sarawak, Borneo.

For a more detailed study of a single class, consider, for example, the class of eighteen women who graduated in 1930 — the largest up to that date in the history of Hwa Nan. They represented the following majors, education, biology, English and premedical science. We find that with the exception of one who had to remain at home, these young women entered a wide field of service as principals or teachers in Fukien Christian schools of various denominations, Methodist, Congregational, Anglican and Presbyterian.

A survey of this class almost two decades later revealed some interesting facts. After years of service in the fields of education or medicine, ten had pursued post-graduate studies in China or America. Three who had their M. D. degrees from the Woman's Christian Medical College, Shanghai, had the privilege, after eight difficult war years, of post-graduate work in America. Three, who were graduates of the Nursing School of Peiping Union Medical College, after serving on the staff of that institution, pursued further post-graduate studies

in America. Two of these were among the twenty nurses chosen by UNRRA for further study in America, and were also subsequently among the six selected for a second year of study. One who had studied in the Union Theological Seminary in Nanking, and another who took graduate work in Yenching University, after carrying heavy responsibilities during the war, were granted scholarships for study in America, leading to the M.A. degree. One who had given more than a decade of service on the Hwa Nan staff, was released as soon as the war was over for graduate study in America. Another was granted her Ph.D. degree from Radcliffe College, Harvard University.

#### APPRECIATION

**A** MISSIONARY teacher, Miss Florence Smith, who had the opportunity for years of observing the Hwa Nan alumnae in action, referred to the small town where she was stationed as the cultural center of a whole area, with five high schools (of which two were established by the church) and twenty elementary schools. This educator made the following observations about the status in the community and the contribution of many Hwa Nan alumnae in this region: "In this entire area, there was a great desire for a higher standard of education and the need of leadership in the schools. There was also a growing awareness of the need of educated women and the contribution they could make, not only in the institutions to which they were attached, but also to the general life of the community at large. Christian families were more inclined to try to provide higher education for their girls, so it was that their daughters returned from college to fill a great need in their own locality. Hwa Nan graduates were always well received and welcomed in whatever line of work they were engaged.

They were highly respected and trusted and usually the positions which they filled involved considerable responsibility.

"A Hwa Nan graduate never seemed to lose the respect and welcome with which she was initially received. She was respected for her educational accomplishments, a privilege so many women longed for but were never able to attain. She was looked upon as a model in various things. Many Hwa Nan graduates established fine homes and reared children who, in turn, were examples of good health, cleanliness, and good manners, worthy products of their Christian training.

"One cannot think of any phase of life in the community in which women played a part without thinking of Hwa Nan alumnae. They were greatly depended upon at every turn. In the church, they were leaders in the Woman's Society, both in Conference and local organizations. They often presided in the pulpits on special occasions; they led evangelistic bands and visited in the homes of the church members. Always they could be found with the groups cleaning and beautifying the church, planning for special festivals and other special occasions. In the church school they took an active part as Sunday School teachers on all levels; and in the related activities directing dramatic representations; guiding the youth program; leading the choir and playing the organ and piano. The city church would have had a serious lack of strong leadership among the women had it not been for these resources upon which they could draw....

"In professional life they were much in demand...It was upon Hwa Nan that we drew for the principals of girls' high schools in both our centers. These women always measured up to their task and carried through with loyalty and courage.

Hwa Nan women served on school boards and important committees of the church. They contributed much in the field of medicine, where, as doctors and in other activities related to the medical profession, they led the way along with their husbands in the spirit of service and the setting of high standards.

"Finally, in community service, Hwa Nan alumnae could always be found rendering their services. They were active in community women's organizations. They helped administer relief programs. They were depended upon to conduct the child-feeding stations in the city. They were active in fund-raising campaigns and in short anything that came under the heading of civic betterment. Hwa Nan College had given to them a vision of service, and a clear Christian faith which evidenced itself in their genuine concern for those about them. The community owes a great debt to the Hwa Nan alumnae who through the years have enriched it by their presence and enthusiasm."

This appraisal is confirmed by what Rev. E. Pearce Hayes wrote: "For thirty years I was in two key positions, advantage points from which to evaluate Hwa Nan College and her graduates. During that whole period, I served as Secretary of the Board of Directors of the College, in Foochow. Also I served during that period as an administrator on half the districts, at times on all the districts, of the Foochow Annual Conference.

"I wish to be on record to the effect that, from my observation, the graduates of Hwa Nan College: (1) did the unusual thing and returned to the country to serve in spite of the alluring temptations to remain in the cities at higher salaries and in more pleasant surroundings; (2) served unselfishly not

only the Church and the school to which they were assigned but also the larger community life in which they lived; (3) imparted to youth in school and to the community at large an ever-widening understanding of, and sympathy for, the Christian approach to China's problems; (4) accepted their task primarily as the obligation as well as the privilege to be ambassadors of Jesus Christ.

"In a word I believe that the graduates of Hwa Nan College have done more for the women of the Foochow Conference than has any other group of women. Those now under an unfriendly regime will, I believe, almost to a person, hold steady in their faith and devotion, carrying the torch of Christian truth toward a fuller day."

Bishop John Gowdy, whether as President of the Anglo-Chinese College on the hill opposite Hwa Nan, or later as President of Fukien Christian University, or finally as Resident Bishop in Foochow, was one of Hwa Nan's most honored friends. Believing in Hwa Nan, he was such a strong pillar of support to the college that it is impossible to measure what the weight of his influence meant in the growth of Hwa Nan. He had traveled widely in China, and this is his appraisal of Hwa Nan's contribution: "Hwa Nan College more nearly reached the ideal for which our missionary educational institutions were founded than any other school I know of in the mission field. Every effort was made to reach and maintain a high educational standard, yet the teachers never lost sight of the fact that their prime object was to lead their students to know Jesus Christ. Because of this two-fold purpose, many Christian leaders went out from Hwa Nan and their influence spread far beyond the Methodist Church because they were sought to be principals of girls' schools of other denominations."

Bishop Ralph A. Ward, who for decades was such a strong pillar of support to Hwa Nan, wrote in 1952 of continued contacts: "A lovely Chinese matron sat with a group of us, mostly Chinese, in a parlor in Hongkong, eagerly seeking to develop more adequate Christian fellowship and cooperation. Twenty years earlier she had graduated from Hwa Nan College. With quiet earnestness she said to me privately, 'I received so much from my years in Hwa Nan for my Christian life that I want somehow to pass the same sort of thing to others.'

"Four years after a million and more Chinese civilians had fled to Formosa from Communist rule on the mainland, another devout Chinese matron chaired a meeting of Hwa Nan alumnae. She was president of the Alumnae Association. Scores of her fellow graduates of Hwa Nan College had gone to Formosa that they might somehow continue to live in the free world. She was an earnest Christian mother and her children also were Christians."

Dr. Frank T. Cartwright, whose inspired messages at the Hwa Nan chapel services, will, we hope, remain an eternal gift in the hearts of those with whom contact is now discontinued, wrote: "Hwa Nan College holds a high place, in some respects the highest place, in my memories of Foochow days." He said this was partly due to his contacts with the members of the faculty, but added: "In greater part, however, my admiration for the school developed out of my frequent contacts with alumnae, who in remote places as well as in county seats and large market towns were serving their Lord. Their service was almost invariably efficient and often it was sacrificial in nature. Some of the alumnae, for salaries that were almost pittances, were carrying heavy responsibilities..."



**Hwa Nan Social Service Center.**



Rev. H. V. Lacy, treasurer of Hwa Nan College for more than twenty years, was transferred in 1949 to Singapore, where both Mrs. Lacy and he took a very active part in the work of the church. He wrote: "In speaking of the work among women in the great Chinese city of Singapore, it is impossible to picture the work that is being done without giving much credit to the former students of Hwa Nan who are in positions of leadership, both in church and school. The Hwa Nan spirit expressed in their motto, 'Having received, I ought to give' is seen wherever one finds the former students of Hwa Nan. It has become a part of their everyday life, and the spirit of Hwa Nan will abide wherever these women are found."

#### IN RURAL AREAS

**A** MISSIONARY who spent months on long tours through the area writes: "The writer of Proverbs says, 'The spirit of man is the candle of the Lord'....Year after year a continuing procession of 'lighted candles' have left Hwa Nan's halls and campus to shine in the darkness of the more remote areas ....It is not possible to pay adequate tribute to all who have come to lend their light to the....rugged mountainous area in North Fukien Province....

"E. spent many years in U. district where her parents served the church as pastor and Bible woman....After a term of service she entered Hwa Nan College where she received her B. A. degree almost three decades ago....

"Upon graduation, it was the call to return to U. City to take full responsibility for the primary school and district women's work to which she responded....Having braved the bandits and the hardships of overland travel to reach U. she

arrived there to find that the place had been devastated by a great flood and the people so impoverished that they felt they could not send their children to school. Only twenty turned up that opening day. E's heart was heavy with discouragement, but she remembered her source of power and said to her teachers, 'Let us pray.' At the end, fifty were enrolled that first term, more than ever before....

"We can detect three of the attitudes that I am sure Hwa Nan must have helped root more deeply in her heart: The first is that life is a stewardship....the second is that the determining factor in the face of every call must be, 'What does Jesus want me to do?' not 'What do I want to do?'....third, when faced with things too hard, do not overlook the resources available through prayer.

"Later she came to Y. city where she worked as principal, teacher and dean of the one Christian high school of the conference....She was a counsellor and friend to her students .... Many are the young people whose candles have been lighted and dedicated to the service of the kingdom through her touch upon their lives....

"....She finally accepted a conference-wide appointment for evangelistic and women's work....helping with lay and leadership training, preaching....doing personal work and visitation in the homes of the people....

"E had a growing concern that the Christian faith should have deep roots and strong foundations in the Christian home ....She planned for mothers' meetings, conducted nursery schools, called in homes, encouraged the establishment of family altars and stressed the importance of the whole family

being a Christian unit. In the light of things which have since come to pass this seems a providential emphasis".

One dramatic result of her work was "when one woman, an ardent Buddhist for more than seventy years, invited E. and the pastor to come to her home and destroy the idols. Not long afterward she stood at the altar of the church to receive Christian baptism....

"How glad we are that through the years, E. and others like her, have helped to carry the light of Christ into hearts and homes where it can be kept burning....

A missionary writes of L.D. "In an hour of deep fellowship L.D. revealed the strong Christian faith that dominates her life. To her, God's guidance is an indubitable experience. On the eve of her graduation from Hwa Nan, she was confronted by the necessity of choosing between three positions: one in Malaya, near her brother, at a flattering salary; one in her Alma Mater; one in her home district of Fukien, involving hard travel in bandit-ridden territory and heavy administrative problems as supervisor of primary schools. She laid the matter before God in prayer and an indefinable peace stole into her heart as she decided to go home to the more difficult and less glamorous task....

"After many years of effective service, an urgent call came for a principal of a high school in an inland town.... She felt that God was calling and she volunteered to go...."

She served in this place many years. Friendly and efficient, her school was recognized by the townspeople and the government officials as a center of high influence and excellent

scholastic training. Her selfless devotion to her task was recognized by all as a witness to her faith.

Dr. C. Bertram Rappe of the Methodist Mission in Chengtu, Szechwan, said: "The function of the Christian college is to prepare able and efficient leaders in all walks of life, but more especially for service in the church and in Christian institutions. No other college in China has made a finer record in this respect than has Hwa Nan College."

From another district, two missionaries had worked in the area with H. P. They wrote:

"It is not often that a student who has earned her Master's degree in America is willing to return to work in the country villages among the illiterate women and children where she must live under the most primitive conditions. But that is where H. P. chose to give her services.... Her father was a teacher; her mother could also read, rather unusual some fifty years ago. H. P. was born soon after the sudden death of all the older children and so was considered the unwitting cause of the misfortune." Through God's providence she was led to a school taught by a Methodist preacher's wife. H. P. was a bright pupil and was given a scholarship in a boarding school not too far away, and then went on, graduating from Hwa Nan College. She came back to her home and worked in three large districts with children in the primary schools. When opportunity came to go to America, she went, glad for the chance to study further. She returned to the country work.

"Words cannot tell of the changes brought into the lives of the women and children of a village group after two or three weeks of training. They were taught enough Chinese to read

Bible verses. They learned to sing hymns and to pray. They were taught something of the proper care of children. At the close of such a period of training, the Sunday morning service was conducted by the women. They did it all without hesitation or faltering, to the great astonishment of the men of the community who sometimes did not recognize their own wives or daughters when they saw them seated on the platform dressed in their best."

"After the death of her mother, her father married again. When at home she spent much time teaching her stepmother to read and trying to lead her father to an understanding of the Christian faith. Though he early consented to the casting away of the family idols, it was not until a few years before his death that she had the joy of seeing him baptized and joining the church for which she had prayed long and earnestly."

Recently she wrote, "My hair is growing white. I feel the outward man is decaying, but the inward man is renewed from day to day."

#### FULFILMENT OF A GREAT VENTURE OF FAITH

FOR the adventurous faith of the President and other officers of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, who in 1907 on the strength of a gift of \$15,000 made the decision to establish a Woman's College in Foochow and underwrite the necessary annual support of this college, grateful thanksgiving should be offered. They represent a great host of women who carried on through the succeeding decades making it possible for Hwa Nan to live and grow. Countless numbers gave of their prayers and their substance; for some it was truly sacrificial giving.

Mrs. Evelyn Riley Nicholson who succeeded Mrs. William Fraser MacDowell as President of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and President of the Hwa Nan Board of Trustees, believing as strongly as her predecessor had in the mission Hwa Nan College was fulfilling in the building of the new Kingdom of God in China, labored unceasingly to promote the growth of the college. In 1952 Mrs. Nicholson, trying in retrospect to express what she felt had been achieved of eternal value in the work of the college said:

"In a sense, I think the founders, the faculty and the alumnae of Hwa Nan College somehow followed the purpose 'that in all things He may have the preeminence', and the stamp of Christian discipleship was thus placed on the Hwa Nan students."

To a person endowed with vision and spiritual insight who had been given the opportunity to observe objectively the growth of Hwa Nan from a tiny seed, until, a full grown tree, its branches had reached out over the wide spaces of China and to lands beyond, it would indeed be evident that because of human frailty, many mistakes have been made that have interfered with the fulfilling of God's perfect will for Hwa Nan; but the conviction doubtless would remain that "The leaves of this tree" have been in many ways for "the healing" of social evils and the upbuilding of Christ's Kingdom of loving service here on earth. (Rev. 22:2)

Little did the pioneers foresee that in three decades about 600 Hwa Nan alumnae would have gone out, trained for leadership in almost every field of Christian service. The name of Hwa Nan may no longer be heard, but "lamps have been lit" which no storm can extinguish.

Once in a time of crisis many American missionaries were forced to leave Foochow. During that period, Miss May Hsü, daughter of one of the early pioneer Christian leaders, said, "The missionaries may leave, but Jesus Christ will not leave." This was a prophetic word. Throughout China, Southeast Asia, and other lands, Hwa Nan alumnae are still striving to realize in their lives, the Hwa Nan motto, "Having received, I ought to give." The words of the alumnae song are still true:

## ALUMNAE SONG

Tune: "Where My Caravan Has Rested."

Through the lanes of southern China  
There are lights along the way,  
From your torch of truth, they in radiant youth,  
Lit their lamps and silently have gone away.  
But Hwa Nan, thy gleam, still doth light their dream  
As they bring the glad, new day.

And where e'er their light is falling  
Flowers up-spring beside the way.  
Living waters flow, gardens fairer grow,  
And the song of birds doth fill the gladsome day,  
So, Hwa Nan, thy power helps to strike the hour  
That brings in the glad, new day. K. H. W.

God grant that with all other channels of service in China now closed to us, we shall not fail to respond to the final appeal, "Pray", but with unfailing constancy keep open this avenue of spiritual fellowship.

THE END



## WESTERN PERSONNEL

Circumstances make it impossible to list the Chinese members of the faculty in any form approaching completeness, and this is a cause for regret. References to many of them will be found in the text. The list of Westerners who served on the faculty at various times is given below.

Bartlett, Myrth	Landis, Rotha
Brewster, Karis	Lefforge, Roxy
Carlson, Jane	Lewis, Ida Belle (Mrs. Wm. A.
Cartwright, Mary Eliza (Mrs. Frank T.)	Main)
Chesney, Louise	Lowe, Mary Louise
Clark, Elsie G.	Mann, Mary
Cole, Marion Ruth	McDade, Myra
Davis, Mary Grace	Mortimer, Elizabeth C. S.
Ehly, Emma	(Mrs. F. S.)
Faurot, Albert	Reik, Elsie I.
Fulton, Frances	Richey, Elizabeth
Gaylord, Edith F.	Savage, Eugenia
Griffin, Helen	Seeck, Margaret
Hall, E. Baylis	Smith, Alice
Hayes, Lily A. (Mrs. E. Pearce)	Spencer, Helen
Hoddinot, Lucerne	Trimble, Lydia
Hostetter, Flossie M.	Troutman, Evelyn
Hurlbut, Floy	Wallace, L. Ethel
Johnson, Juliet	Ward, Mildred V. (Mrs. Ralph A.)
Keeney, Dorothea L.	Whitford, Marian
Lacy, Henry V.	Wilkinson, Lydia A.
Lacy, Jessie A. (Mrs. Henry V.)	Willis, Katherine H.
	Witham, Lois Emily
	Wolcott, Jessie
	Worley, Mrs. Harry W.



## NOTES AND REFERENCES

### CHAPTER I - THE EARLY DATE

1. See "Uk Ying, The Pioneer" a booklet giving the history of the school.
2. This diary is now placed in the Missionary Research Library, in Union Theological Seminary, New York.

### CHAPTER II - COLLEGE GRADE ATTAINED

1. From the President's Report to the Board of Directors, 1927.

### CHAPTER III FIRST YEARS UNDER CHINESE LEADERSHIP

1. From the President's Report to the Board of Directors, 1929.
2. A booklet written by Elsie Clark Krug reporting the enlistment and work of these colleges is on file in the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church Library in New York.

### CHAPTER VII - THE DEPARTMENTS

1. From a letter written by Mrs. Harry W. Worley.



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